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DEMOCRATS WIN VICTORIES

GREAT OVERTURNINGS IN ELECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY CITIES.

Republicans Meet Defeat in Their Strongholds—Majority of Over Four Thousand Against Them in Newark—Orange Repudiates Republican Government—Democrats Carry Every Ward in Jersey City—Make a Clean Sweep in Hoboken.

The elections held in the first and second-class cities of New-Jersey yesterday resulted in large gains for the Democrats. They recaptured all departments of government in the two first-class cities of the State, Newark and Jersey City. In most of the other places the result was the same as a year ago.

The vote in the different cities was light, and the polling in every city, except Camden, was devoid of violence. There was trouble in Camden all day, but nothing so serious as in former years. In that city the Committee of One Hundred made a desperate effort to capture the city from the Republicans, but without success.

The result of the election in Jersey City was not much of a surprise. Since the election of Mayor Wanser and of Sheriff Toffey, the city has been gradually returning to its former strong Democratic leaning. In Newark local causes contributed largely to the Republican defeat. Orange went Democratic, reversing the Republican sweeps of a year and two years ago.

JERSEY CITY IS DEMOCRATIC.

Only One Ward Republican—Fear of Excise Legislation Helped.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 14.—The election here to-day resulted in a victory for the Democrats by a majority of 2,500 in a total vote of 23,202, a decrease from November of 8,000 votes. Charles Boltwood and Ferdinand Heintze, Democrats, are elected to the Street and Water Board over William H. Hooker and George R. Patterson, Republicans, who are members of the present board. Notwithstanding the Democratic success, the board will still be Republican, as the three hold-over members belong to that party.

The Democrats carry eleven of the twelve wards, and elect seventeen of the eighteen Aldermen chosen. The one ward carried by the Republicans is the Eighth. The new Board of Aldermen will consist of twenty Democrats to five Republicans, the seven hold-overs being three Democrats and four Republicans, including the Alderman at Large. The result is attributed to public dissatisfaction with Republican municipal methods. It is also claimed that fear of a bill similar to the New-York Raines law helped the Democrats.

NEWARK REPUBLICANS REVOLTED.

Dissatisfied with Their Mayor, They Help Elect a Democrat.

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.—James M. Seymour, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day over Julius A. Lebkuecher, Republican, by over 4,000 plurality, after a most exciting election, in which over 42,000 ballots were cast. Samuel J. Sloan, Prohibitionist, received 4,500 votes for Mayor.

Lebkuecher defeated Seymour in 1894 by 4,795 majority. The Republicans became dissatisfied with the Lebkuecher administration, and cut him in every one of the ninety-three districts.

For members of the Board of Works, George R. Gray, Democrat, defeated Abraham Jerolemon, Republican, and Peter Ulrich, Republican, won over Thomas Dunn English, Democrat. The Republicans elected Henry Merz for Trustee of the City Home over John Brunig, Democrat.

For Aldermen the Republicans elected thirteen out of the sixteen candidates, thus controlling the Council. They likewise elected a majority of the School Commissioners. The Republicans will have a majority of four to one in the Board of Works.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN ORANGE.

Six Out of Seven Aldermen and President of Common Council.

ORANGE, N. J., April 14.—The charter election held to-day resulted in a Democratic victory. They elected six out of seven Aldermen and the President of the Common Council.

The candidates elected are: President of the Common Council—Edward H. Snyder, Democrat; Aldermen—First Ward, John J. Cuddy, Democrat; Second Ward, William F. Hamilton, Democrat, and Augustus H. Vanderpool, Democrat; Third Ward, Henry Stetson, Democrat; Fourth Ward, Daniel McCarthy, Democrat, and Franz Berg, Republican; Fifth Ward, Henry G. Miller, Democrat.

The new Common Council will stand: 9 Republicans, 7 Democrats.

In the South Orange Village Charter election, Harmon H. Hart was elected Village President, and Philip H. Campbell, John P. Rafferty, and Edgar M. Taylor were elected members of the Village Board of Trustees. Mr. Hart is known as "Baby Ruth" in the New-York Stock Exchange.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

Bayonne Defeats Nearly All the Republican Candidates.

BAYONNE, April 14.—Bayonne's charter election to-day resulted in substantial Democratic gains. William J. O'Brien (Dem.,) was elected President of the Council over William J. Morrison (Rep.,) by about 400 majority. He will succeed Allen, (Rep.) Patrick W. Connelly (Dem.,) is elected Police Recorder over James T. B. Collins (Rep.,) by about 150 majority.

Edward Pallen (Rep.,) defeats Henry J. Goulard (Dem.,) in the First Ward for Councilman by 15 majority. Peter Stillwell (Dem.,) defeated Frank Day (Rep.,) for School Trustee by 27 majority.

William A. Holmes, Sr., (Dem.,) defeated Otto C. W. Lang (Rep.,) for Second Ward Councilman, having 199 majority. Willard T. Eddy (Rep.,) defeated Trustee James F. Gavegan (Dem.,) for School Trustee.

Alfred Davis (Rep.,) defeats Vedder Van Dick (Dem.,) for Third Ward Councilman by 129 majority. August Atwood (Rep.,) defeated Edward S. Volman (Dem.,) for School Trustee.

William Kelly (Dem.,) defeated John Cullinane (Ind.,) and Charles T. Munn (Rep.,) for Fourth Ward Councilman. Returns are not complete.

Councilman William A. Cassidy (Dem.,) defeated John H. Buhrfiend for Fifth Ward Councilman by 192 majority. President Charles McBride (Dem.,) defeated John L. Richards (Rep.,) for School Trustee.

Total city registry, 5,417; total vote, 3,763.

TIE VOTE IN CLINTON BOROUGH.

Must Be New Election For Mayor—Republicans Victors.

FLEMINGTON,, N. J., April 14.—The municipal election in Clinton Borough to-day resulted in a victory for the Republicans and a tie vote for Mayor, L. B. Baker being the Republican candidate and Samuel Lunger the Democratic candidate. Another election for Mayor will be held soon.

The following are the candidates elected: Councilmen—Oscar Rittenhouse, Democrat; John W. Allegar, Republican; A. S. Leatherman, Republican; Charles Jeffry, Republican; William S. Black, Republican, and John Case, Republican. Constable—Charles Slouden, Republican; Town Clerk—Chester Thompson, Republican; Commissioner of Appeals—F. A. Estey, Jr., Republican; Surveyor of the Highways—Aaron C. Manning, Republican; Jesse Teats, Republican; Overseer of the Poor—Henry Blackburn, Democrat.

ALL ITS WARDS DEMOCRATIC.

Hoboken an Easy Field—North Hudson County Victories.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 14.—Hoboken went Democratic to-day in all of the five wards. The city ticket of the Democrats, which consisted of James Smith for City Treasurer and Richard Bowles for City Collector, was indorsed by the Republicans and elected without opposition. The Democrats elected as Aldermen, Walntnal, Snyder, Cappelll, Webber, and Steil in the five wards. The Board of Aldermen will be solidly Democratic. Mayor Fagan, also a Democrat, holds over.

North Hudson County, including West New-York, Guttenburg, Union Hill, and Weehawken, has gone Democratic. In each of the towns named the Democrats were successful. In Union Hill Recorder Shelton was re-elected.

SMALL SOCIALIST VICTORY.

Matthew Maguire Elected in a Democratic Ward in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., April 14.—The election here to-day resulted in the Republicans electing their Aldermanic candidates in four wards and the Democrats in three.

The Socialists elected their candidate for Alderman, Matthew Maguire, in the Eighth Ward, which usually gives a Democratic majority of between 800 and 1,000.

Mr. Maguire was recently chosen to represent the Socialists of the United States at the International Congress, which will be held in London next June.

DEMOCRATS HAVE ENGLEWOOD.

First Election Held in the Recently Incorporated City.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., April 14.—In the election held here to-day, Dan A. Currie (Dem.) was elected Mayor by a majority of 142 over Donald Mackay, (Rep.) The rest of the Democratic ticket was elected excepting J. De Camp, for Excise Commissioner.

The total vote polled was 1,420. It was the first election of officers for the City of Englewood, which has just been incorporated.

DEMOCRATS RULE NEW-BRUNSWICK.

They Elect Four Out of Six Aldermen and the Alderman at Large.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 14.—The Democrats elected four Aldermen and the Republicans two at the election to-day. The hold-over Aldermen were evenly divided, three to three, as to politics. This gives the Democrats control of the board.

The Democrats also elected William C. Jaques Alderman at Large. W. E. Florance, Democrat, is elected Collector and J. C. Sullivan, Republican, Recorder.

BELVIDERE DEMOCRATS WIN.

Every Office but the Mayoralty Theirs—Effect of Combination.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 14.—The municipal election to-day resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket except the Mayor, who is a Republican.

The Democrats and Republicans united on one ticket for the purpose of defeating the present Prohibition Mayor, Dr. F. P. Lofferts. The combination ticket was successful by about 60 majority.

Passaic a Republican City.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 14.—The election in this city to-day was very quiet. The vote polled was light. The city went Republican. John Slater (Rep.) was elected President of the Common Council. The vote for Aldermen resulted in the election of Walsh (Dem.) in the First Ward, Beatty (Rep.) in the Second Ward, Kievet (Rep.) in the Third Ward, and Hamilton (Rep.) in the Fourth Ward. The Council will stand 8 Republicans and 3 Democrats. Six Republicans hold over.

Republicans Win in Bordentown.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 14.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the Republicans electing two Councilmen, the Collector, and their candidates for the minor offices, and the Democrats elected one Councilman. The ticket was a short one, no Mayor, Recorder, or Assessor being voted for. The next Council, which will favor license, will be composed of five Republicans and four Democrats. The Mayor is a Democrat.

Republican Success in Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 14.—The charter election here to-day resulted in a victory for a Republican city ticket, a Republican School Commissioner at Large, and a Republican Water Commissioner at Large. The Democrats gain an Alderman in the First Ward and another in the Second, making a gain of two in the body. The present Board of Aldermen stands nine Republicans and two Democrats.

Elizabeth Is Republican.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 14.—John C. Rankin, Jr., (Rep.,) for Mayor, was elected today by about 500 majority over Frederick C. Marsh, (Dem.) The vote for Councilman at Large is very close. The indications are that John D. Barr, (Rep.,) will probably have a small majority. The ticket for Freeholders is divided.

Two Democratic Councilmen.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., April 14.—The election to-day resulted in the Democrats electing Councilmen in the First and Second Wards, while the Republicans elected a Councilman in the Third Ward, a Freeholder in the Second Ward, and the Superintendent of Public Schools. The Council will be Republican.

Fewer Saloons for Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—The Citizens' Reform ticket for three members of the Board of Excise has swept the city. The candidates on the ticket are pledged to enforce the laws and reduce the number of saloons.

Frenchtown Goes Republican.

FRENCHTOWN, N. J., April 14.—A Republican Mayor and four Republican Councilmen were elected here to-day.

DREIBUND AGAINST THE POPE.

Exequaturs of Bishops to be Withheld Unless Catholics Vote.

ROME, April 14.—Marquis di Rudini, Prime Minister, has informed the Vatican that the exequaturs hitherto accorded to Italian Bishops will be withheld unless the Pope permits Catholics to take part in public elections.

The Papal authorities regard this intimation as part of the new tactics of the Dreibund, in connection with the mission of Dr. Kraus, who was sent to the Vatican by Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, and with the recent interviews of the Emperor of Germany with Cardinal San Felice at Naples.

The Pope will not consent to enter into any negotiations whatever on the subject.

Uniform of Public Works Men.

The uniforming of the force of the Department of Public Works is scheduled to go into effect to-day, but as the department is now busy moving into its new quarters in the American Tract Society Building there may be a few days' delay in donning the uniforms.

The Hobkirk Jury Fails to Agree.

The jury in the case of the Count of Hobkirk, who was charged with stealing a gold watch from Leopold Rogge, failed to agree yesterday, and the Count was sent back to the Tombs. The jury stood 9 to 3 for conviction, it was reported.

SLIGHT GAIN IN RESERVE

MORE GOLD FOR THE SUB-TREASURY THAN WAS WITHDRAWN.

Deposit Was Made by a Bond Subscriber—Impression Prevails that Mr. Morgan Has Placed a Good Line of American Securities Among Foreign Houses—George R. Gibson on Special Shipments Which Paid a Premium.

According to information given at the Sub-Treasury, where secrecy in regard to gold continues to be the policy, the Government reserve made a slight gain yesterday. A withdrawal of $140,000 was followed by a deposit of $300,000, including the gold withdrawn. The deposit was made by a bond subscriber.

Rates for demand bills of exchange declined yesterday to $4.88½. There were free offerings of bills, with light demand. The impression prevails down town that J. Pierpont Morgan has succeeded, as usual, in placing a good line of American securities among foreign houses, and has thus freshened American credits in Europe. There would seem to be no danger of gold exports in the near future, unless shippers may wish to pay a premium for gold, as has been done already this month.

Special shipments, for which a premium has been paid, have ben looked up by George Rutledge Gibson, who said yesterday in regard to his findings and conclusions: "Foreign bankers made raids on our gold when Austria began her preparations for a resumption of specie payments. They took gold away from us at a premium, no outward movement then being possible at ruling rates of exchange. With all the disrespectful European talk about danger of a breakdown in gold payments by the United States, and of the mismanagement and of the defects of our currency system, they have found New-York a very convenient place to procure gold when they really needed it, or thought they needed it, and they have often taken it by force of premiums and against the natural current of trade.

"In the fiscal years from June 30, 1889, until June 30, 1894, a period pretty much free from the abnormal effects of our Government bond issues, the excess of exports over imports of gold and gold ores reached the colossal aggregate of $213,073,510. This is nearly as much as the entire amount of gold held by the Bank of England against notes and deposits. If any country of Europe had been compelled to yield to the foreigner $213,000,000 in gold within those six years some bones would have been broken, and gold payments in such a country would have been put to a painful test. The truth is, that in that period of intense strain and stress in the race of European State banks for gold this country was the real source of supply, and this is, after all, for export purposes, the freest market for gold in the world.

"All other great financial centres have means, and use them, for putting up bars against gold exports, and they also have means, and use them, for attracting gold, none of which means are used or attempted in New-York. A revulsion of European financial feeling in favor of us must occur when they properly consider our record. If large gold discoveries had not been made in South Africa and West Australia, and a larger output had not occurred here, to almost double the world's gold product between the years before regerred to, (1889-94,) the contraction and constriction of values and credit would have driven the great commercial nations to seek some relief from this avaricious grabbing for gold by the European banks. Happily, their coffers are now full to repletion, and, still more happily, there has been this immense inflation in gold production to save the fabric of values and the structure of business from the crushing effects of the widened area of the sole gold standard. For this reason we may look with small apprehension on the vagueness and mystery of this Russian demand for gold.

"Russia, according to The London Statist for April 4, 'has very wisely decided not to attempt the resumption of specie payments for the present; and we venture to think that it will be many a day before it undertakes so difficult a task. What it is really doing is simply continuing a policy it has been pursuing for several years.' That policy is accumulating gold, doubtless more as a war hoard than as a preparation for gold payments. The Imperial Bank of Russia, which is in reality the Russian Treasury, though not holding all the gold belonging to the Treasury, now has in its vaults more gold than the Bank of France.

"According to the latest statements at hand, the Bank of France on April 2 held (in American equivalent) $390,200,000 gold, while the Imperial Bank of Russia on March 16 held $426,080,000 gold. The Bank of France, however, holds $249,380,000 silver, against only $6,120,000 silver in the Bank of Russia. The Bank of Russia holds nearly $115,000,000 gold above the amount it held one year ago, March 16, 1895, showing in cold figures the extent of its appetite for gold. When that is appeased, as it must be before long, the new stock of gold coming out of the earth will exercise a more lubricating and inflating influence. Within this twelve months the Bank of Germany has lost about $20,000,000 gold, and the Bank of France about $27,000,000, but meantime the Bank of England has gained in gold about $46,000,000, and the Bank of Austria-Hungary about $35,000,000. Here is a locking up in the State Bank of Russia and in the excess of English and Austrian State Bank accumulations over the losses of the French and German State banks of about $150,000,000 of gold within the twelve months. This, with the amount used in the arts, accounts for the world's product of about $200,000,000 of gold within the last twelve months. The influence on prices, on enterprise, and on industry, which goes with metallic inflation, will come when the absorptive powers of these great institutions cease.

"The gold which goes to the Bank of Russia is wholly shorn of all commercial functions. For the moment it is as dead to commerce as if it had been buried in the Ural Mountains. It will be a happy day for the world at large, and the beginning of a new era of rising prices, to succeed the record of falling prices of the last twenty years, when the gold that is now coming so Providentially out of the earth shall fall into commercial channels to fructify and fertilize the fields of trade over which it shall flow."

Suburban Train Service to Bound Brook.

Commencing Monday, April 13, Lehigh Valley R. R. will run extra trains between New-York and Bound Brook, leaving New-York, foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street, at 8:00 and 9:00 A. M., 12:10, 4:20, 6:30, and 11:50 P. M.—Adv.

THE BARBER LAW IS VALID.

Declared Constitutional by the State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Court of Appeals to-day in the case brought to test the efficacy of the bill compelling barber shops in all places of the State except New-York and Saratoga to close on Sunday handed down an opinion written by Judge Vann sustaining the law. All the Judges concur in the decision except Judges Gray and Bartlett, each of whom writes a dissenting opinion.

The appeal was by Henry J. Havnor from a judgment of the Court of Special Sessions in New-York City, affirmed by the Appellate Division, fining him $5 for having shaved a man after 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, June 9, 1895, in New-York City, the law compelling barber shops to close at 1 P. M. in that city. The contention of Havnor was that the law was unconstitutional, as it was class legislation.

Judge Vann holds that the law does not go beyond the limits of executive power by depriving any one of liberty or property within the meaning of the Constitution. The contention that the law is class legislation is also overruled by Judge Vann, who reaffirms on this point the remarks given in the opinion by the Appellate Division.

Judge Gray writes: "Regarded as an exercise of police power, it cannot be justified as either necessary for the good of society or as conductive to its welfare; and it is violative of constitutional principles in that it restrains unduly and unequally the liberty of those engaged in a lawful business."

Judge Bartlett, who also dissents, says that while the court has very properly held that the Christian Sabbath is one of the civil institutions of the State, and the Legislature may regulate its observance and prevent its desecration, he thinks the case presents an instance where the lawmakers have overstepped the bounds of legitimate legislation in the alleged exercise of the police power. The claim that the work of the barber is one of necessity, needful during the early hours of Sunday for the comfort of the community, rests upon years of practical construction of the various laws regulating the observance of the Sabbath. "I think," he concludes, "that chapter 823, Laws of 1895, is void as violating the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for the reason that it is not a proper exercise of the police power."

RAINES BILL MAKES DEMOCRATS.

Lockport Elects a Democratic Mayor and Majority of Councilors.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 14.—Charles Peterson, Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected to-day, defeating W. A. Williams, Republican, by 25 majority.

The Democrats elected three out of six Aldermen, and the Council will be Democratic, with the Mayor's vote. James Atwater, Republican, was elected Mayor two years ago by 135 majority, and the city last Fall went 600 Republican.

The Republicans elected a Constable, Excise Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace. The Raines bill is held responsible for the turn-over.

LEWISTON, N. Y., April 14.—At the town election to-day the license ticket won. The town usually gives a Republican majority of 75, but the victory to-day was divided, the Democrats gaining the most important offices.

The vote on the license question was 263 for and 107 against. The Prohibitionists polled 23 votes.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., April 14.—The election to-day in the town of Wheatfield resulted in a complete victory for the Democrats by majorities ranging from 200 to 300.

The vote on local option was in favor of granting licenses.

HIGHER INTEREST FROM THE CITY

Controller May Offer 3 1-2 Per Cent. on a Lot of Bonds.

The failure of the investors to bid for the $4,300,000 consolidated bonds of the City of New-York recently offered by Controller Fitch was the subject of some discussion before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday.

The Controller asked permission to sell $500,000 of the Croton water stock at 3½ per cent. He said only $175,000 of the offering of $4,300,000 had been sold. The entire amount was offered at 3 per cent., and he believed that in order to sell the bonds the interest would have to be raised to 3½ per cent.

The Controller explained that he had authority to sell $3,000,000 of the stock at 3½ per cent., under the law, and that the Corporation Counsel is preparing a bill for submission to the Legislature to permit the sale of $1,000,000 in Croton water stock at 3½ per cent.

The Controller's request was granted by the board, and he will soon advertise for bids for $3,500,000 stock, which will bear interest at 3½ per cent.

A Bill Against Gambling.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In the Senate today Mr. Platt introduced a bill that provides that any person who shall knowingly be a party to the transmission by telephone, telegraph, mail, or express, or otherwise, from one State or Territory into another, of any gambling bet, or report of such bet, or the odds quoted on any race, or prize fight, or other event, or who shall knowingly receive or transmit such reports, or of any lottery drawing or scheme by means of cipher or otherwise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable in the first offense by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or both, and in the second and after offenses by imprisonment only.

Mayor Daly of Rahway Dead.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 14.—Dr. John J. Daly, Mayor of this city, died to-night of Bright's disease and an affection of the lungs. He was forty-four years old and was well known in medical circles. He was interested in many local organizations, and had been elected Mayor of this city five times, having a year yet to serve.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The yellow pine lumber manufacturers of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, at a meeting in Birmingham, Ala., yesterday agreed on an average cut of $1 per 1,000 feet. This is to meet the recent withdrawal of Texas manufacturers from the Southern price compact and cutting in price that has been produced by dullness in trade. This action makes the reduction general at practically all Southern mills.

—Richard Shortell, a prominent railroad man of Kingston, N. Y., was assaulted early yesterday morning while returning home. He was seized by a colored man, a handkerchief saturated with choloroform was wound about his face, and he fell to the sidewalk unconscious. A one-hundred-dollar watch and some money were taken. Stephen Van Ness has been arrested.

—A mortgage for $500,000, given by the Montclair Water Company to the Paterson Savings Institution for the purpose of securing the payment of 500 bonds for $1,000 each, payable with 5 per cent. interest in 1946, was filed yesterday in the County Register's office in Newark, N. J. The bonds are issued to enable the company to complete its plant.

—Lewis Ernde, the oldest resident of Hagerstown, Md., committed suicide yesterday. He tied a halter around his neck and to the rafters in his stable loft and jumped. He was seventy-seven years old. A few months ago he met with an accident which incapacitated him for work, and he brooded over his inactive existence.

—The front of the Western Bank, in Louisville, Ky., was wrecked by a natural gas explosion Monday evening. Glass was broken in windows next door and across the street. The damage is about $15,000.

—Gen. John D. Kennedy, ex-United States Consul General to Shanghai, died in Camden, S. C., yesterday. He was Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina and President of the State Senate in 1882.

—At a meeting of the Governor and Council of New-Hampshire yesterday the nomination of Robert G. Pike of Dover as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was confirmed.

Try **Arethusa Spring Water** at office, 42d St. & 5th Av., and drink the best and purest.—Adv.

A BIG DRY GOODS FIRE

DEFECTIVE APPARATUS LEADS TO A LOSS OF ABOUT $500,000.

C. A. Auffmordt & Co.'s Grand Street House Burned Out—Damage by Water in Their Greene Street Building—A Fire-Alarm Box and a Water Tower Fail to Work—Two Firemen Injured While at a Post of Great Danger.

A fire alarm box which happened to be out of order and a defective water tower cost dry goods merchants and insurance companies of this city something like $500,000 last night. So far as could be learned, the defects in the box and tower were due to the negligence of no one.

The defective alarm box was at the corner of Greene and Grand Streets; the unlucky water tower was No. 1, which is housed in Chambers Street, and the fire at which both failed so signally to do what was expected of them was in the building at 78 Grand Street, which, with an adjoining building of equal area, at 33 and 35 Greene Street, is occupied by C. A. Auffmordt & Co., importers and agents of foreign dry goods firms.

In the two buildings were stored one of the most valuable stocks of dry goods in the city. The Grand Street building was entirely burned out, and the contents of the Greene Street building slightly damaged by water before the fire was got under control. Estimates of the damage done by the flames varied last night from $200,000 to $750,000. As insurance to the amount of $1,000,000 was carried upon the stock, the value of which greatly exceeded that amount, the actual loss will doubtless greatly exceed the smaller estimate.

C. A. Auffmordt & Co. divide the two buildings between the foreign firms for which they act, and the general representatives of each firm superintend the distribution of the goods consigned to them in care of Messrs. Auffmordt from abroad among buyers in this country.

On the ground floor of 78 Grand Street were the representatives of Franz Merz & Co., a German dress goods firm, and above were the offices of Hugo Bondy & Co., French glove manufacturers, and Dexter Lambert & Co., silk manufacturers. In the Greene Street building were the offices of August Charles & Co., foreign glove manufacturers, and John F. Degener, the resident partner and manager of C. A. Auffmordt & Co. Mr. Auffmordt resides in Paris.

Fred Kind, a clerk in the employ of Merz & Co., and H. Haferberger, the firm's bookkeeper, who had remained in the Grand Street building late to do some work on the books, detected a strong odor of smoke just before 9 o'clock. On investigation they found flames creeping up the airshaft from the ground floor.

While Mr. Haferberger closed the safe door, Mr. Kind secured the ledger and cash books on which they had been at work, and both ran into the street. They went at once to the fire-alarm box at Grand and Greene Streets, only a few yards away, and pulled it open, but the alarm refused to work.

Policeman Newhann of the Macdougal Street Station found them struggling with the alarm. He ran at once to the box at Greene and Broome Streets, a block away. That box was in working order, but valuable time had already been lost.

When the firemen arrived they found the airshaft a raging furnace, and flames already pouring out of the second and third floor windows. Two more alarms were at once sounded.

Water Tower No. 1, which responded to the first alarm, was got into position opposite the building, and the nozzles of three engines were attached to it. The tower is raised automatically by the pressure of the water. Stream after stream, however, was turned into the base without making the hydraulic apparatus work. Fifteen minutes was wasted in endeavoring to raise the tower, and then the force of the water burst the nozzles from their sockets in its base, and the tower was disabled.

A fourth alarm summoned another water tower and more engines. Until the second water tower arrived the firemen fought the flames with single streams of water. Five streams were poured upon the building, but the whole front of the structure was then one sheet of flames, and the fire was already through the roof.

Firemen John P. Gallagher and James McNulty of Engine Company No. 72, which had answered the second alarm, raised an extension ladder to a third-floor window, and were directing a hose into the opening where the second-floor window had been, when the water tower failed. Word was sent up to them to hold on as long as possible, and they held their post. Presently the top of their ladder, twelve feet above them, took fire from the flames which roared through its rungs, but the men drenched it with a quick turn of the hose and did not give way an inch.

The windows of the fourth and fifth floors were blown out a moment later, and finally the composition cornice at the edge of the roof melted, and its fragments rained down upon the two men, but, in spite of the warning shouts of their comrades, they did not move from their post until the reserve water tower arrived. Then, after half an hour's terrible exposure to flame and smoke, they were carried down the ladder.

Gallagher's face, where the heat had scorched it and the flame singed it, was swollen until it was almost unrecognizable. His hands were cut, and his helmet was dented by falling glass and wood, and he was almost unconscious. McNulty was partially overcome by smoke, and his hands had to be wrenched from their hold on the ladder. Both men were sent to their homes.

"That was the bravest piece of endurance I've seen in my time," their Captain said when the men were taken down from the ladder.

It was 10 o'clock before the fire was under control, and until that time the firemen were out of sight of the crowds outside the fire lines, so thick was the smoke which arose from the burning building.

The buildings are owned by G. G. Kurscheedt of the Kurscheedt Manufacturing Company and the Cotheal estate. Mr. Kurscheedt's loss will be very heavy, but the estate's loss is trifling. A detailed estimate of the losses of the occupants of the buildings could not be obtained last night.

Bicyclist Killed by a Wagon.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Robert F. Robinson, Chief Engineer of the Franklin Sugar Refinery, was killed last night by a huckster's wagon, while riding on a bicycle, at Seventeenth Street and Passyunk Avenue. The men in the huckster's wagon were arrested.

HE STOLE DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Prescott Hall Butler's Servant Confesses After Being Arrested.

Harold Nelson, seventeen years old, was arrested on Monday night by detectives of the Central Office for the theft of diamond jewelry valued at $1,620 from the residence of Prescott Hall Butler, 34 East Thirty-seventh Street, where he had been employed as underbutler.

Mr. Butler advertised for a servant about a month ago, and a brother of the prisoner answered the advertisement. When he learned that an underbutler was needed he declined to take the position, but recommended his younger brother, Harold, who favorably impressed Mr. Butler, and was engaged.

He had been in the house but a week when a diamond ring belonging to a lady of Mr. Butler's household disappeared, and this was followed by other mysterious disappearances of valuable jewelry. That the thefts were committed by some one in the house was apparent, and Mr. Butler was so perplexed that on Sunday he called at Police Headquarters and lodged a complaint at the Detective Bureau.

The detectives who were assigned to the case learned that Nelson two years ago had been employed as an errand boy by Hazard & Hazard, the druggists, and that during his service there he had stolen $600 worth of silver-mounted toilet articles. He was arrested and sent to the House of Refuge, whence he was discharged Nov. 25, 1895. The detectives also learned that a youth answering Nelson's description had been seen at several pawnshops in Sixth Avenue, where were subsequently found articles of jewelry stolen from Mr. Butler's house.

Nelson when arrested indignantly denied his guilt, but when he learned what the detectives knew about him he made full confession and gave the police information about where the jewelry was pawned. The articles stolen by Nelson were one diamond and sapphire ring, $160; two large diamond rings, $400; one marquise ring, $300; one diamond and pearl shell brooch, $300; one diamond and ruby dagger pin, $250, and a stick pin with three sapphires, $150. Nelson was held for examination.

TRAIN FALLS THROUGH TRESTLE.

Ten Passengers Injured, and All, It Is Believed, Will Recover.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 14.—Passenger train No. 1, on the New-Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, went through a small trestle three miles north of Vosburg early this morning. The entire train, save the engine and tender, was wrecked. The passenger coaches were well filled, but, strange to say, nobody was killed. Following is a list of the injured, who were brought to this city:

AVERY, A. B., Hattlesburg, Miss.; severe scalp wound.
BALL, C. H., Delvia, Ill.; hand and eye hurt.
BATES, Dr. A. E., Slidell, Iowa; ankle sprained.
CHISHOLM, R. L., Marion, Miss.; badly hurt in the back.
ISAACS, I., Englerod; ankle sprained.
McCORMICK, JOHN, editor Southern Live Stock Journal; badly hurt in back.
RITTRICK, J. H., Atlanta, Ga.; shoulder badly hurt; injured in arm and eye.
SNELL, Mrs. J., Englerod; ankle sprained.
TISDALE, T., Ellisville, Miss.; back hurt.
WILLIAMS, C. P., Birmingham, Ala.; neck injured.

It is thought that all the injured will recover.

NOTED BLIND AND DEAF MAN DEAD.

Oliver Caswell Second in Attainments to Laura Bridgeman.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 14.—Oliver Caswell, sixty years old, probably the most noted blind and deaf mute in this country, except the widely known Laura Bridgeman, died in his home in Jamestown last night. He had been afflicted since he was two years old.

At the age of fourteen he attracted the attention of Dr. Samuel S. Howe, husband of Julia Ward Howe, who, together with Laura Bridgeman, taught him to read and converse. He was a bright pupil, and of a practical mind. He was greatly interested in prominent men, and some years ago was invited by Dom Pedro to visit him on the occasion of the latter's visit to Newport.

Since he left school he had lived at home with his mother, and assisted in the household affairs. He was of genial and social disposition. Three brothers survive him, one being John V. Caswell of Caswell, Massey & Co., New-York City.

J. E. PEPPER'S EMBARRASSMENT.

Kentucky Distiller and Race-Horse Owner Files a Deed of Trust.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 14.—Col. James E. Pepper, the noted distiller and breeder and racer of thoroughbred horses, filed a deed of trust with the Safety Vault and Trust Company of this city this afternoon. The cause of his action was an attachment suit in favor of Walter T. Hatch & Sons, on a note of $5,196, to the order of Otto A. Kraus of New-York.

Mr. Pepper has a large string of thoroughbreds now ready for racing, among them being The Dragon and Brenda, the former a Derby candidate. The extent of his liabilities or assets is as yet unknown.

Under the agreement he continues the supervision of his business, which he says is only temporarily embarrassed.

NOT TO RESTRICT FIFTH AVENUE.

Law Committee of Aldermen Against Shutting Out Trucks.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen at yesterday's meeting of the board reported adversely upon the resolution restricting Fifth Avenue and forbidding its use by trucks and other business vehicles.

The report declared that in view of what had been said at the public hearings given in the Council Chamber on the subject, and the fact that the bulk of the evidence was against the resolution, the committee could not do otherwise than report adversely.

The report was accepted by a vote of 23 to 5, and this ends the matter so far as the Aldermen are concerned, for the present.

Arrested for Swindling Farmers.

Joseph Zurio was arrested in Brooklyn last night on a warrant charging him with having swindled farmers at Belmore, Allegany County, N. Y., out of $2,000, the value of cheese he secured from them to sell on commission. The transaction occurred two months ago. It is asserted by one of the farmers that Zurio wrote stating he would have to postpone payment, as he had been robbed of $1,200 on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Increased the Wages of Its Men.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., April 14.—The Potts Brothers Iron Company posted notices in its mills that the wages of its puddlers will be increased from $2.25 to $2.75 per ton. About 150 men will be benefited by the change, which goes into effect on May 1.

Col. Waring Falls from His Bicycle.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring fell off his bicycle yesterday in Park Row while on his way up town. He just escaped being run over by a cable car. As it was, he bruised one of his hands and was pretty well shaken up. His wheel slipped while he was getting out of the way of a vehicle.

A. W. Lamb's Nose Broken.

A. W. Lamb fainted at the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge last evening, and, falling, broke his nose. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance, his wound was dressed, and he then went to his home in Brooklyn.

WOULD BE PARTY SUICIDE

Honest-Money Democrats Condemn Chauncey F. Black's Plan.

WANT NO STRADDLING AT CHICAGO

The National Convention Must Make a Clear Enunciation of Sound Financial Principles.

ANYTHING ELSE WOULD INVITE DEFEAT

Prominent Democratic Leaders Express Hope that the Party Will Stand on a Good Platform.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Among Democrats who hope to see their party go into the National campaign with a clear enunciation of sound principles and with a candidate who will represent the principles of the party beyond any doubt whatever, there has been almost unanimous condemnation to-day of the propositions yesterday offered by Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania for a settlement of the differences between the silver and gold standard Democrats, as reported in these dispatches.

Mr. Black, apparently impressed with the belief that the silver Democrats are to control the Chicago Convention, and shape the platform of the party, says he is willing to stand by the Jeffersonian doctrine of obedience to the will of the majority, and to submit to free-silver coinage if the majority shall vote to have it. First in his opinion it is important that the Democratic Party shall hold together, and in order to preserve it he would have the platform so constructed as to bind the candidate if elected to sign any financial bill that should be sent to him by Congress. This proposition was not quite new, although Mr. Black permitted it to be quoted as coming from him.

Democrats of the silver stripe have been talking it over at the Capitol for some time, but it has not been discussed seriously out of their company. Men who have become accustomed to hearing odd suggestions from the silver men regarded this suggestion as only one of the many that come from the silver side. Senator Vest is said to have proposed something of the kind first. Senator Blackburn has been referred to as approving the plan outlined by Mr. Black. Sergeant at Arms Bright of the Senate outlined it in all its points not a week ago, and declared that it would be the programme of the Chicago Convention. It was not until Mr. Black proposed it that it provoked comment, and it was because Mr. Black is the President of the National League of Democratic Clubs and was on his way to act in that capacity at the Jefferson celebration at Monticello that his words and advice naturally were considered as having a meaning which they would not have but for the official relation he sustains in a great party organization.

Gold-standard Democrats, reading the words of Mr. Black, find it difficult to characterize them in calm language. They do not believe the Democratic fight for sound money has ended, nor that the Democrats in their

that," he said. "If the platform could be adopted and a man found who would be willing to run on it, no respectable party would vote for him. There cannot be much doubt about the sort of reception that would be accorded to a candidate who should run upon a stipulation that, if elected, he would not exercise the constitutional right of rejecting bills to which he had objections.

"The Constitution is plain enough on the subject. It says that bills, when passed, shall be sent to the President. He is to approve or reject them; and if he does not approve, he is to return them to Congress, with his objections. Mr. Black would bind the candidate to approve the bills to which he objected.

"I have been told that after Jackson had made free use of the veto power and created some dissatisfaction in the party in consequence, the Whigs suggested some such limitation of the power of the Executive, and that Mr. Clay agreed to it. It does not occur to me that Mr. Clay ever had an opportunity to test his willingness to sign bills of which he disapproved.

"It seems to me that the man who could be induced to take a nomination with the conditions to be imposed by Mr. Black could not be depended upon to stay pledged. It seems to me to be an unfortunate suggestion, and I trust that Democrats will not attribute to it any more importance than it is entitled to have as the individual opinion of the gentleman who utters it."

Senator Vilas, who has strong convictions about what the Democratic Party ought to do, and grave concern lest the tendencies of the day shall be against the safe course, considered the Black propositions as melancholy as well as ludicrous.

"The party will not go to Chicago to surrender to any such proposition as that set forth," said Mr. Vilas. "It seems incredible that the members of the Democratic clubs should indorse the wild utterances authorized, and which I hope to see greatly qualified. We shall go to Chicago to have a free discussion of the financial problem. My own notion is that we should contend mightily for a declaration that the country would accept as wise and sound. We cannot declare for independent free-silver coinage.

"It ought to be such a dispute as the man and his wife had about the sheets. She insisted that they must be of cotton; he was determined that they should be of linen. 'We compromised,' said the man. 'They were of linen.'

"For my own part, I am most anxious that an opportunity shall be afforded for Democrats who have convictions about money to vote for a gold standard as against a silver standard. The adoption of such a plank as that suggested by Mr. Black might constrain the Democrats who could not take such a platform or the candidate who would run on such a platform to make a platform and candidate of their own. That party might not be able to win, but its members could vote without sacrificing their self-respect."

Senator Gray of Delaware had not read the proposition of Mr. Black, but he had heard something like it talked of among silver Senators. It did not strike him as at all likely that the Democratic Party would invite the criticism that would follow the nomination of a man upon a platform with such stipulations in it, and he had a strong hope that the tendency to free silver that had developed in the party would be restrained when the Republican Convention had met the issue and afforded the Democrats a few days in which to join the issue and take advantage of any weakness or hesitation on the part of their adversaries.

"To make a serious mistake in advocating a mischievous and perhaps ruinous financial policy would be bad enough," Mr. Gray remarked; "to utter a dangerous policy and impose upon a candidate a condition unheard of until now would be to invite ridicule and destroy for a long time the only political organization now existing to stand between absolutism in the proletariat. The defeat of the candidate could be borne; that is the incident of politics. But first to divide the conservative party, and then defeat it crushingly would destroy the power of a grand organization for many years.

"Knowing the sincerity of many of the silver men, I am sure that they do not desire that the country shall be wrecked through the trial of the silver experiment. And I am sure that none of the silver men will venture to try the experiment in Mr. Black's way."

Judge Lynde Harrison of New-Haven, who came here as the President of the Monticello Club of New-Haven to attend the Jefferson celebration in Virginia, said he had heard Mr. Black speak at Monticello, but he did not there offer the suggestions that had been printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He could not believe that they had been reported accurately, but he was sure that they would not be accepted nor indorsed by the Democrats of Connecticut.

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia expressed the opinion that Mr. Black spoke for himself alone, and did not intend to convey the idea that the League of Democratic Clubs was likely to indorse his utterances.

"In the first place," said Mr. Faulkner, "it would be impossible to get a candidate to stand upon a platform which would require him to forego the Constitutional right of interposing his veto, if elected, providing he should have objections to certain proposed laws. Mr. Black would not limit the candidate to any specific bill, according to his published interview. The candidate would simply have to promise not to veto 'any financial legislation' which might be sent to him. No American citizen could go before the people thus pledged. The office of President is too great to warrant any attempt to load down a candidate with such a burden, and I repeat that no candidate would accept such conditions."

Mr. Faulkner has no idea that Mr. Black's suggestion will be adopted.

SOUND-MONEY MEN MUST WORK.

Chairman Harrity Warns Them Against Supineness.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—In speaking today of the political situation in the Democratic Party, National Chairman William F. Harrity said:

"I certainly do not agree with those who expect there will be two Democratic National Conventions, or a bolt from the regular Democratic National Convention. I recognize and appreciate the fact that the free-silver element of the Democratic Party up to the present time is more aggressive than the sound-money men of that organization. The free-silver men are systematically and energetically at work, with a view to electing delegates and delegations who will favor the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver on a 16 to 1 basis.

"It is generally believed that in the States in which the free-silver element of the party prevails, and is in the majority, the unit rule will be adopted, in order that the States in question may prove as effective as possible in the interest of free silver. This will apply to the adoption of a platform as well as the nomination of the candidates. As you know, a majority of the convention has the power to make the platform, but it will take two-thirds of the convention to nominate its candidates.

"I can only repeat what I have heretofore said, that, while I still believe that the sound-money element of the Democratic Party will be in control of the Chicago Convention, yet what now seems likely to be a majority may easily become a minority, by reason of the supineness or neglect of the sound-money men of the party. I would say to the sound-money Democrats of the country:

"Organize, organize everywhere, if they want to adopt a platform and nominate candidates that will be for the best interests of the country and conducive to the permanent welfare of the Democratic Party."

BRADLEY HARD PUSHED

McKINLEY MEN STRUGGLING FOR THE VOTES OF KENTUCKY.

District Conventions Instruct for Both the Governor and the Ohio Candidate—The Result of Contests Will Determine the Final Attitude of the State—The A. P. A. Takes a Hand Against the Protection Leader.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Gov. W. O. Bradley is to-night uppermost in the contest for the Republican instructions for President, but there is such a strong sentiment in favor of McKinley that there is no telling which one will win out to-morrow. Bradley had the better organization and won the instructions in a majority of the District Conventions. The big fight is going to be on temporary organization, and, as there are enough contests to sway the result, a warm battle is expected.

The District Conventions, six of which were held to-day, have instructed as follows: First, Bradley; Second, Bradley; Third, McKinley; Fourth, Bradley; Fifth, McKinley; Sixth, McKinley; Seventh, McKinley; Eighth, Bradley first, McKinley second; Ninth, McKinley; Tenth, Bradley first, McKinley second; Eleventh, Bradley.

The District Conventions to-day were very lively. The hottest fight was in the Third District, where the McKinley forces were led by Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, the first Republican nominee for United States Senator in the late contest. The Fourth denied the second instructions for McKinley by a vote of 95 to 72. The Eighth was onesided, as was the Eleventh. In the Tenth Bradley won by a majority of 9. The Ninth went for McKinley after a long delay, caused by a fight for permanent organization.

The State Convention will meet in this city at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The Fifth, or Louisville, District, will cause trouble by reason of the bolt of the A. P. A.s, who are solid for Bradley, he being a member of the organization.

Gov. Bradley is his own manager, while Mayor George Todd is representing McKinley.

The platform to be adopted to-morrow will, it is said, indorse the gold standard and a high protective tariff. If the McKinley men win, the platform will be devoted principally to the Ohio candidate's idea of protection.

SILVER MEN WILL CONTROL.

They Will Be Strong in the Missouri Democratic Convention.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 14.—The Democratic State Convention will be held here to-morrow. The Executive Committee met this evening, and after a spirited contest between Col. W. H. Hatch and M. E. Benton, the former was selected temporary Chairman by a vote of 16 to 13. The silver men will control the convention.

Gov. Stone, ex-Congressman Bland, and Senators Vest and Cockrell will be selected as delegates at large to the Chicago convention, but when, in conformity with precedents, the Congressional delegations shall present the names of their chosen delegates to the Chicago convention, should the convention decide to reject such persons as are considered objectionable to the silverites, all kinds of troubles may be looked for.

St. Louis's contingent is divided, and will present the names of several pronounced sound-money advocates for delegates, the most prominent of which is Chairman Charles Chouteau Maffitt of St. Louis. The pleaders for harmony will insist that these delegates be accepted and that their credentials be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the convention. Should the convention dictators refuse to accept them, the Committee on Credentials at the National convention will have a knotty problem to solve.

The cry of "No quarter" is being sounded by the silver men, and it is given out that the "mandate of the people of Missouri" must be obeyed, and that nothing less than a solid free-silver delegation from this State shall be sent to Chicago.

ALBANY COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Republicans Will Have 24 Members of the New Board of 35.

ALBANY, April 14.—Albany County's new Board of Supervisors will stand: Republicans, 24; Democrats, 11. The old board was: Republicans, 21; Democrats, 11; Independent, 1. The increase in the board is the result of two new wards being erected in Albany. Albany and Cohoes Cities elected their Supervisors last Fall, the result being: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 11. The Democrats were represented in three towns—Watervliet, Berne, and Rensselaerville—in the old board.

The Democrats lost Watervliet yesterday for the first time in twenty years, and to-day the other two towns, the Republicans carrying all of the ten towns in the county. The bitterest fight was made in Rensselaerville, both candidates being very popular. They were George A. Hallenbeck, Democrat, the present incumbent, and Abram S. Coon, Republican. Mr. Coon had a majority of 2.

In Westerlo, Darvis Rundell's majority was cut down one-half, when compared with two years ago. Sanford Quay is returned from Knox, Albert Vanderpoel from New-Scotland, Peter S. Walker from Guilderland, and Noble H. Bronk from Coeymans. Wallace A. Peasley was elected in Berne, ex-Senator Lorenzo D. Collins in Colonie, and William Blodgett in Bethlehem.

TO MEET IN ST. LOUIS SEPT. 30.

Convention of National Association of Democratic Clubs.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs met at the Ebbitt House at noon to-day. Of fourteen members comprising the committee, twelve were present. Congressman McMillin of Tennessee presided. St. Louis, Mo., was selected as the place and Sept. 30 as the time for holding the annual convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

Secretary Gardner was directed to communicate with the officers of all clubs belonging to the association, and request them to meet the general officers of the association at Chicago for conference July 6.

Headed by Senator Faulkner and Gen. Black, the committee, at 2:30 o'clock, called at the White House and paid their respects to the President.

A Straddle in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., April 14.—The Republican State Convention will be called to order to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. It is the opinion of those consulted in the matter that the convention will not go very heavily into platform making. It is thought McKinley will be indorsed promptly, and that the money question will be touched on in McKinley's words: "The money should be as sound as the Government, and as untarnished as its honor."

Illinois Friends of McKinley.

WHITEHALL, Ill., April 14.—The Greene County Republican Convention yesterday indorsed John R. Tanner for Governor, W. E. Mason of Chicago for United States Senator, and William McKinley for President.

SYCAMORE, Ill., April 14.—The De Kalb County Republican Convention, held in this city yesterday, strongly indorsed McKinley for President and Congressman Hopkins for Governor.

Cannon Renominated for Congress.

WATSEKA, Ill., April 14.—The Republican Congressional Committee for the Twelfth Illinois District met here this afternoon and renominated Joseph G. Cannon for Congress. H. K. Wheeler of Kankakee and H. M. Snapp of Will County were selected as delegates to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted instructing them for McKinley.

Friendly to Boies and Silver.

MEXICO, Mo., April 14.—The Democratic County Convention yesterday declared for the nomination of Horace Boies for President, provided Richard P. Bland or Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri should not be nominated. The convention declared unanimously for free silver.

Spring

Medicine means Hood's Sarsaparilla, because Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be the standard preparation for this season, and because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

McKinley Delegates in Nebraska.

BROKEN ROW, Neb., April 14.—The Sixth District Republican Convention met yesterday and selected B. H. Goodell of Kearney and J. W. Meyers of Newport as delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Resolutions favoring McKinley were adopted.

For McKinley and Hobart.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 14.—At the delegate election held here to-night McKinley captured a majority of those chosen. Reed has two delegates instructed for him. All the delegates are pledged to favor the candidacy of Hobart for Vice President. A light vote was cast.

Instructed for McKinley.

LINNEUS, Mo., April 14.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District elected delegates to the St. Louis Convention and instructed them for McKinley.

CHARITIES OF KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Work in the Tenement District Last Year—New Officers.

The New-York Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons held its annual meeting in the Charities Building, East Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday. Mrs. George H. McGrew, Chairman of the Managing Board, presided.

Miss Sophia L. Brewster, Corresponding Secretary, presented her report of the work of the society during the past year. There were 5,043 calls for relief during the year. There was an average of 87 families under care each month, and 116 cases received special nursing.

The society sent 610 mothers and children on day trips to the country; to 190 children and 31 women were given a two weeks' outing last Summer; 10,372 bunches of flowers were distributed; 46 Thanksgiving and 8 Christmas dinners were given; 821 presents were given from Christmas trees. The chapter has maintained a kindergarten in the building 77 Madison Street during the year, with accommodations for 25 children. Expenditures last year were $5,819, leaving a balance on hand of $254.

The Board of Management elected was as follows: President—Mrs. George H. McGrew; Vice President—Mrs. L. S. Houghton; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Sophia L. Brewster; Treasurer—Miss Clara Field; Mrs. George L. Sheaver, Mrs. Charles McDowell, Mrs. J. J. Seaman, Mrs. E. B. Root, Mrs. Charles Woodbury, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloan, Mrs. Charlotte A. Waterbury, Mrs. Rudolph E. Schirmer, Miss Nellie May Smith, Miss Blanche C. Coleman, Miss Caroline Childs, Miss Emma M. Hamilton, and Miss M. A. Woodbury.

M. F. CONSIDINE ACQUITTED.

End of His Trial for the Murder of John J. Malone.

Michael F. Considine was acquitted by a jury in Part II. of the General Sessions Court yesterday of the murder of John J. Malone. Considine shot Malone in front of the St. James Hotel on Jan. 28, 1895, while being attacked.

Considine's mother was in court when the verdict was announced, and she was so overcome with joy that she fainted. Considine was discharged.

In his testimony Monday, Considine said that he had loaned Malone considerable money, and helped him in other ways. On the day of the shooting Malone accosted him, and, without being asked for the money, declared that he would not return it. Malone then attacked him with a heavy walking stick and seized him by the throat. He then shot Malone, fearing that his own life was in danger. He had no ill-feeling toward Malone, he said.

Among the witnesses yesterday was Miss Malone, a sister of the dead man. She identified the cane with which Considine was assaulted as one belonging to her brother.

A Nashville Man Tells a Fish Story.

From The Washington Star.

"I was very much interested in a case that shows fish can reason," said A. P. Buchannon of Nashville. "I have a fish pond stocked with trout. No one has ever caught any of the fish, as I have been trying to increase their number, the pond being but three years old. My daughter has always fed them, and whenever she goes along the banks the fish follow her and will eat out of her hand. One day a fish appeared, evidently about to die, with some kind of swelling on his head. She caught him, and concluded to try to cure him, lancing the gathering. The next day he came for his food, evidently feeling as well as ever. A few mornings after that her friends in the pond made considerable stir as they swam after food. They were pushing a companion ahead of them that had in some way got hurt, and tore the fin nearly off, crippling him so badly that he could not swim. His friends were taking him to my daughter to cure him as she had the others. After looking at the injured fish she went to the house, and, procuring a needle and thread, returned to the pond and took three or four stitches in the fish as a surgeon would with a man, and then put it back into the pond. He recovered, since which time none of them has been sick, but if they become so I expect them to call on the doctor again."

Senator Chandler's Latest Interview.

From The Washington Post.

"I am not giving any more interviews to the newspapers," says Senator Chandler when he is asked if he has any further contributions to the anti-McKinley literature, or if he wants to add anything to the now famous letter of explanation and apology addressed to Senator Lodge. And then Senator Chandler remarks that the most satisfactory interview he has had recently occurred while he was attending the launch of the battleship Iowa, at Philadelphia. In the throng he observed a charming young lady whom he thought was the daughter of a friend. Going up behind her, he touched her upon the shoulder, and then to his astonishment discovered that it was a case of mistaken identity.

"I beg pardon," said the Senator, politely. "I am Senator Chandler, and I thought you were some one else. I hope you will excuse me."

The young lady bowed and smiled pleasantly. "Certainly," she said; "and I am glad to meet you, Senator Chandler." Then she hesitated for a moment. "Ah," she added, "from what State?"

"Just now," says the Senator telling the story, "the people who do not know Senator Chandler, and who do not even know the State he is from are the people I want to meet."

Williams College Alumni Election.

The Williams College Alumni Association of New-York City held a smoker and grill supper, together with its annual election of officers, last evening in the banquet rooms of the Hotel Waldorf. The entertainment consisted of short addresses by the older graduates, and the singing of college songs after the supper. President W. B. Pudney presided. The officers elected were: President—Charles B. Hubbell, class '74; Vice Presidents—Walter Edmunds, '74, and William H. Grosneur, '85; Secretary—Arthur W. Francis, '90; Treasurer—John Tallock, '82; Executive Committee—J. M. Schemerhorn, '60; E. S. Atwood, '83; J. H. Corwin, '75; Frederick Geller, '83; Henry C. Adriance, '83; E. J. Thomas, '88, and F. B. Kimball, '98.

TAMMANY WILL DECIDE

GREATER NEW-YORK BILL WILL PASS WITH DEMOCRATIC AID.

Little Reason to Doubt that the Senate Will Vote to Override the Objections of Mayors Strong and Wurster—When Platt Gives the Order the Assembly Will Repass the Measure if New-York City Members Permit.

ALBANY, April 14.—There has been a general hustling and a putting on of screws to-day to insure the repassage of the Greater New-York bill.

Leaders on both sides of both branches of the Legislature profess to think that the bill will pass. It is conceded that it will go through the Senate. It will be taken up in that body to-morrow, according to the present programme, and, while the Brooklyn men will make as good a fight as they can, it is expected that there will be more than thirty votes for consolidation. Twenty-six will be enough.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Organization of New-York City, came here this morning, and has been busily at work all day in the interest of the bill. The friends and foes of the measure from Brooklyn are also here in full force, and the battle is as pretty a one as has been seen this session. Mr. Lauterbach is looked upon as the representative of Mr. Platt, and the Republicans, while they have not yet been told to regard this as a strictly party measure, are inclined to listen to Mr. Lauterbach.

Some question has been raised as to the course to be adopted by the Tammany Assemblymen. If they support it it will be passed. If they do not do so, they have it in their power to kill it. Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, said to-night he thought the Democrats would support it unanimously, excepting a portion of the Brooklyn contingent. He thought also that the Tammany men in the Assembly would do so.

Senator Lexow said: "The bill will probably be taken up Wednesday morning and passed. I expect it will receive more votes than it did the first time."

Speaker Fish said he was in favor of repassing the bill. If he really means it and will exert his influence he can secure its passage.

There is something almost pathetic in the talk of some of the Assemblymen, who hesitate to pass the bill over the Mayors' veto. They plead that it is a violation of the "principle of home rule." The same men have, within three weeks, voted without a blush to override the Mayor's veto on other New-York City bills. If the bill shall fail to be repassed it will not be because of any respect for Mayor's vetoes, but because some politicians, who will have something to do with defeating it, think such action will win them support in Kings County.

Dr. Storrs Commends Mayor Wurster.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday received the following letter from the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs:

My Dear Mayor Wurster: Your admirable message, returning to the Legislature the so-called "Consolidation bill," with your official disapproval, has exactly the qualities for which I had hoped.

In concise, emphatic, decisive way it touches the essential matters involved, leaving no room for possible misinterpretation of your position, and ringing with the tone of masterful sincerity. Whatever the future of the bill may be, your duty concerning it has been done with frank and inspiring fidelity. I congratulate Brooklyn on its Chief Magistrate, and yourself on the noble way in which you have met this unique opportunity. Very faithfully yours,

RICHARD S. STORRS.

April 13, 1896.

Mayor Wurster was much pleased with Dr. Storrs's commendation.

AN IMPORTANT REVELATION.

Moltke's Letter Advising an Immediate Attack on France.

Berlin Dispatch to The London Standard.

A work has just appeared in Berlin entitled "Moltke's Military Correspondence," which contains matter of much interest in connection with the Austro-Prussian war. It is compiled from the official documents of the war of 1866, and is edited by the Historical Department of the German General Staff. The book comprises 304 documents, chiefly essays and letters written by Field Marshal Moltke in the period from 1860 to 1866. The gem of the collection is a letter addressed to Prince Bismarck, dated Berlin, Aug. 8, 1866. It runs as follows:

"I take the liberty most respectfully to communicate to your Excellency a short exposé of our present military position as regards France, and I may first remark that, according to our calculations, France cannot collect an army of 250,000 men ready for war between Metz and Strasbourg in less than twenty-six days. It is manifestly of the utmost importance to come to a final settlement with Austria as soon as possible, in order to have our hands free in the East and the West, if our neighbors should attempt to rob us of part of the fruits of a victorious campaign.

"The main thing, therefore, is not to insist on conditions of subordinate importance in the Prague negotiations, but to get the troops at present in Bohemia and Moravia at our disposal as soon as possible. The most probable enemy that France may demand cessions of territory incompatible with Prussia's historical task of uniting and protecting all Germany—a task toward the accomplishment of which the most important step has just been taken. In view of such presumption on France's part, war would be popular all over non-Austrian Germany.

"It can hardly be doubted that an alliance can be concluded with the South German States against France by giving up the greater part, or even the whole of the territory occupied by us south of the Main. In this case the new alliance would embrace not only North Germany, but all Germany. The South German contingents could be assembled at Mannheim, in their present state of readiness for war and in their present arrangement, in eight to ten days, about 80,000 strong. In the same time, our army on the Main and the reserve corps would concentrate round Mayence 90,000 strong, the former by marching, the latter by rail or by marching, according to circumstances. It remains for the present at Nuremberg, or is now ordered to march at once to Würzburg.

"France cannot possibly, in an equally short time, assemble an offensive army strong enough to cross the Rhine at any point in the teeth of these first accumulations of troops, and when peace is concluded with Austria, it is merely a question of time how quickly an army fully a match for that of the French can be concentrated in the West. The chances of the French Empire in a war against victorious Prussia and the whole German nation seem so unfavorable just at present that it will not be ventured upon without an understanding with Austria as to the continuation of the conflict, which, indeed, would prevent the conclusion of peace. It is, therefore, necessary to take such a contingency into account from the military point of view."

Count Moltke then gives a minute description of the military measures necessary in that case, and concludes as follows:

"On the whole, it is, therefore, evident that a simultaneous war against Austria in her present weakness, and France, must be waged more on the defensive principle, but it is not to be shrunk from, in view of the great ends to be gained. Even an issue not successful at all points would rally all Germany round Prussia for all time, whereas the voluntary cession, even of the smallest piece of German territory, would render Prussia's future leadership impossible. If it prove practicable to conclude peace with Austria in the next few days, France will certainly abstain from making any claims in the immediate future, for she could not choose a more unfavorable moment for war than the present. Afterward the main thing would be to consolidate North Germany quickly, in order to meet future dangers from the West and East with adequate force."

This letter of Count Moltke's is certainly one of the most important historical documents that has recently seen the light.

Sure to be Heard From.

From The Yonyers Statesman.

She—I see the Silver Senator can't be kept quiet.

He—No; he's bound to get his ore in.

BRIDAL GIFTS

Attention is invited to entirely new and exclusive designs in

Sterling (925/1000 fine) Silverware

particularly appropriate for

WEDDING PRESENTS.

The WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

COAST DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Bill Passes the House with Practically No Objection.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House to-day passed, without division, and practically without objection, the bill making appropriations for fortifications and coast defenses. Its passage was advocated by Messrs. Hainer (Rep., Neb.,) Sayers (Dem., Texas,) Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) Livingston (Dem., Ga.,) Hemenway (Rep., Ind.,) and Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) all members of the Committee on Appropriations, and by Mr. Baker (Rep., N. H.) The latter criticised the committee for not going further and appropriating all the money asked by Gens. Flagler and Craighill. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) was the only opponent of the bill. He said the money would be better spent in building ships than in fixed batteries.

The Secretary of War estimated that $8,045,163 could be expended in the coming year. The bill carries specific appropriations amounting to $5,842,337, and authority is given to the Secretary of War to make contracts involving the further expenditure of $5,542,276, making a total authorized expenditure in the bill, $11,384,613.

The following shows the aggregate amount appropriated and authorized by contract under each subdivision of the bill: Gun and mortar batteries, $3,260,000; sites for fortifications, $250,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, $50,000; plans for fortifications, $5,000; sea walls and embankments, $17,975; torpedoes for harbor defense, $100,000; armament of fortifications, $5,502,673; proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., $38,000; Watertown Arsenal, Mass., $43,500; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., $3,105; Benecia Arsenal, Cal., $4,500; Ordnance and Fortification Board, $100,000; Fort Monroe sewerage system, $9,880.

THE ARIZONA STATEHOOD BILL.

Ordered Favorably Reported by the House Territories Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Arizona Statehood bill was ordered to be favorably reported this morning by the House Territories Committee. This object was not gained, however, until a strong protest had been made by three members of the committee against taking a vote at this time. The five members who voted for a favorable report were Messrs. Scranton of Pennsylvania, Perkins of Iowa, Lefever of New-York, Turner of Virginia, and Cooper of Texas. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Low of New-York and Hadley of Illinois. Mr. Owens of Kentucky, who was present, declined to vote, and subsequently withdrew from the meeting. Mr. Avery of Michigan and Mr. Harris of Ohio were paired with Messrs. Knox of Massachusetts and Harrison of Alabama, the two latter being opposed to the bill.

The meeting was called to hear the report drawn by Mr. Catron of New-Mexico on the bill admitting that Territory to Statehood, and "for the consideration of other business." When Mr. Catron concluded, Delegate Murphy of Arizona called up the Arizona Statehood bill. Objection was made by Messrs. Low and Owens that the meeting was called for a special purpose, namely, to hear the report on the New-Mexico bill, and that no other business should be considered. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Scranton of Pennsylvania, however, explained that each member had been notified of the real purpose of the meeting, and that it was permissible under the circumstances to act on the Arizona bill.

This point was discussed for some time, whereupon Mr. Cooper of Texas moved that further consideration of the matter be postponed until a week from next Thursday. This motion was defeated, as was also a motion made by Mr. Owens of Kentucky to postpone further action until Thursday of this week, inasmuch as some members were unavoidably absent and others had no expectation that consideration would be given to-day to the Statehood bill. This motion also was defeated, whereupon Mr. Owens withdrew from the committee room.

The Delaware Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—After a speech in the Senate to-day by Mr. Squire (Rep., Washington,) in support of his bill making large appropriations for sea-coast defenses, the rest of the session was taken up in the consideration of the Delaware election case, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) arguing at great length in favor of the claim of Mr. Du Pont to the vacant seat in the Senate. He declared that the course of Acting Governor Watson in voting was one which the Senate of the United States could not afford to indorse by the seal of its approval. Mr. Chandler closed at 4:45 P. M., and Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) took the floor, but reserved his argument against Mr. Du Pont's claim till to-morrow.

Congressional Doings.

—By a decisive vote the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee yesterday expressed its willingness to vote in favor of a subsidy to aid in the construction of a cable from the United States to China and Japan, touching at the Hawaiian Islands. The vote was taken to test the sense of the committee on the proposition, and only four votes were recorded against it. A decisive vote will be taken Friday.

—The House Committee on War Claims has ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Speaker Read appropriating $80,867 to settle the claim of the Portland Company of Portland, Me., for material furnished and work done on the gunboats Agawam and Pontoosuc. The boats were built in the time of the civil war.

—The Senate Committee on Agriculture has made favorable reports on the bill for the appointment of a Director in Chief for the scientific bureaus of the Agricultural Department and on the bill codifying the laws relating to the bureau of animal industry, Department of Agriculture.

—The House Military Committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill giving to veterinary surgeons of the army the rank of Second Lieutenants of Cavalry. It provides, however, that the surgeons so promoted shall be graduates of veterinary colleges.

—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce began yesterday the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill. The matter was discussed generally and it was agreed to take a final vote on the measure at the meeting which will be held on April 24.

—Senator Hawley has introduced a bill to remodel all the laws relating to the militia of the United States. It is exceedingly voluminous and covers the whole subject in detail.

Easter Contribution to be Returned.

From The Baltimore American.

A lady who contributed $300 to the Calhoun Street Church of the Disciples during the communion service on Easter Sunday has changed her mind. She is anxious to get her money back, and the Rev. Peter Ainslie, the pastor, will return it to her. After the communion service Easter morning, the table on which had reposed the wine and wafers was cleared, and an envelope containing $300 in ten and twenty dollar bank notes and a brief note was found. The note read: "Give me bond for twice this amount." The Rev. Mr. Ainslie was at first mystified by the writer's request, and upon making inquiry he learned that the general impression was that the woman was considered by her friends to be irresponsible for her actions. After learning this, Dr. Ainslie decided to return the money.

Expurgated "Tom Brown."

From The London World.

The priggishness and prudery of Boston is a stock subject of chaff in the American papers. How far it is justified may be gathered from a curious incident in the life of the late Tom Hughes. Not many years ago a firm of Boston publishers decided to issue a reprint of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," but, as the result of a careful perusal of its pages, decided that, in the interests of the American schoolboy, extensive expurgation was absolutely necessary. So they wrote to Tom Hughes asking him to Bowdlerize his "book for boys" by excising the passages referring to beer drinking and other nefarious practices. Mr. Hughes regarded the request as an unwarrantable impertinence, and left the letter unanswered, with the result that in due course a purified version of his story was issued by the firm in question.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DEFECTS

EDUCATORS IN FAVOR OF MODIFYING THE COURSE OF STUDY.

Principals Requested to Submit a Plan to a School Board Committee—Present System Said to be Unjust to Pupils—Dr. John S. White Discusses Defects and Suggests Improvements — Ex-Commissioner De Voe Opposed to Free Colleges.

The petition of the women Principals of the public schools for a modification of the present course of studies is still under consideration by the Committee on Instruction of the Board of Education. The board has not dealt with it.

It became known yesterday that the committee has asked the Principals to submit to the committee their recommendations for a new course.

The school teachers have for five weeks been hard at work on the new plan. The difficulties they have encountered in cutting loose from old traditions and in finding time and space for the introduction of new matter are being gradually overcome.

The principals are conscious of the serious responsibility involved in recommending a course of study that will secure the education of hundreds of thousands of children, and they are in no immediate hurry to complete their plan.

The present course of study was objected to by many of the teachers on the ground that it was unjust to the pupils, and because too many subjects were attempted in the limited time. Pupils who were backward in one subject could get promotion and advancement in no others, no matter how well they knew them. There were too many subjects, too many fancy studies, too many "frills," and it was impossible for the teachers to pay any attention to backward pupils. These had simply to go to the wall.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES made inquiries yesterday of a number of citizens qualified to give an opinion as to what shall be taught in the public schools, but the recommendations of the School Principals, so far as they have progressed could not be learned.

Dr. John S. White, head master of the Berkeley School, in West Forty-fourth Street, said his remarks were not to be taken too much as a plea for private schools.

"The main difficulty," he said, "with the course laid down for the work of our public schools lies, in the first place, in the effort to cover too much ground within the ages during which the majority of children can attend school. In the second place, in the lack of any elective system, and two or three more years of time are used to cover a fixed course than are strictly necessary.

"A pupil, for example, may be backward in a single subject, such as spelling, for instance, and may not be allowed to go on or to be promoted with his class, although strong in all other subjects.

"Many children, especially those who possess real artistic talent, can never be taught to spell the English language. I have observed this again and again.

"In our old country schools, when scarcely anything more than the three R's was taught, children twelve years old, as a rule, could white a capital hand, could read well, and knew the bulk of arithmetic.

"But to-day so many other subjects are crowded into the curriculum that you never find a child of fourteen as thoroughly grounded in the knowledge of the main subjects necessary to good education as he ought to be when twelve years old.

"The enormous increase in the expense of public instruction in our cities has led to the crowding of too many pupils into a single grade and to the employment of many inexperienced teachers, although the average grade of the teachers in our New-York public schools is wonderfully high, and the red tape incident upon passing from one grade to another has been increased to such an extent that a course of training from seven to fourteen years of age is not nearly so efficient as it ought to be. This expense could be diminished if the public school system did not, as a rule, attempt to cover too much ground. A single example will serve to illustrate my meaning.

"I have in mind a well-known high school where, some years ago, fourteen boys and girls were studying Latin, Greek, and high mathematics, in preparation for admission to college. They were scattered through three classes, and they took the most expert instruction, paid for in the highest salaries that the school afforded. A brief computation showed that it cost the city more than $400 each to educate these fourteen pupils.

"Only four out of these fourteen pupils actually went to college, and the parents of these four were able to pay for the instruction, which could have been procured at less than half that the city was paying, in a preparatory school in the same city, where the work would have been still better done, because the same grades comprised nearly 100 pupils.

"Of the remaining ten pupils there probably was not one who ought to have received any such education as the city offered them. They were educated beyond their natural sphere and were less likely to be efficient and happy members of society than would have been the case if their education had been stopped at fifteen years of age. It seems to me that is about the natural limit to which public school—that is, free—instruction should be carried.

"There is no more earnest believer in our free public school system than myself, but my experience goes to show that, after the age of fourteen years, it would be far wiser to charge tuition, no matter how small, not merely for the cost of instruction, but to present to the pupil or his parents precisely this question: Can any further instruction be afforded? If not, ought such instruction to be taken at the public expense, and will the recipient in the end be happier or better fitted for that particular phase of the warfare of life into which he must needs enter?

"Among the Principals, both men and women, in the New-York public schools, are many brilliant and logical minds, to whom the selection of a really practical coudse of study can be intrusted better than to any other body in the world. Such a selection cannot be arrived at by Supervisors or Superintendents, but only by Principals of schools, who have had practical experience.

"It is more or less of a handicap upon our New-York system that the proper high school bears the name of college. The affectation of the name college instead of high school is an abnormal stimulus to the ambition of bright pupils in the grammar grades, without affording the corresponding result when the entrance to the college has been attained. Particularly, as the large majority of candidates must pass a whole year in the so-called sub-freshman class.

"If a year could be added to the grammar grades, and the education, so far as public assistance goes, could end there, there would be a vast increase in the moral force of our public education and consequently in its results.

"It appears to me that from the ages of twelve to fourteen a thorough knowledge of French and German should be acquired, and one year of algebra should be given; that the course in English and history should be made very thorough and comprehensive, but that all 'frills' should be cut off by the very simple process of giving a chance for election among the various subjects during the last two years, so that, while the range of subjects is none the less broad, a smaller number should be studied by any individual with greater thoroughness.

"This would tend to make the division smaller in the last two years, and the work of the teacher less burdensome, because the duller scholars in respective branches would be eliminated. It would also give a greatly desired stimulus to the brighter pupil, of being able to select in his last two years the subjects in which he could accomplish most.

"Education up to thirteen years of age should be, so to speak, on the cast-iron methods, all students pursuing the same subjects, that the weak places may be made strong, but, at the ages of thirteen and fourteen, the elective system should come in, that each pupil might choose the subject in which he could best excel, and which would, therefore, best prepare him for the immediate business of life.

"As to the giving of moral instruction in the schools, nothing in our day is more necessary. By this, I don't mean religious or sectarian instruction. On the contrary, I foresee the greatest possible menace to our whole public school system, and, indeed, to the social condition of the great body of the people, in the establishment of parochial and sectarian schools, as distinguished from the ones of the common school system.

"A most valuable system of instruction in morals could be readily devised which would not offend the most partisan of religious enthusiasts, but which would cover questions never touched to-day in our schools, to the lasting benefit of the ages to come."

F. R. Devoe, for twelve years a School Commissioner, said:

"I am not in favor of college education for the masses of the people. The majority of the children go out at the ages of twelve and fourteen to dig and scratch for themselves. I would have them educated, but not overeducated. I would not let people starve, but I would not let them go and live in palaces.

"There is no question that the really conscientious school teachers to-day know and feel that it is waste of time trying to teach so many subjects in such brief periods of time. They cannot do it.

"I venture to say also that one-third of the students in the Normal College and City College could

THE ELEVATED ROADS WIN

A FAVORABLE REPORT ORDERED ON THE BRIDGE LEASE BILL.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan Protests on Behalf of the Brooklyn Surface Roads, but Fails to Influence the Members of the Senate Committee—E. Lauterbach, F. Ul'man, and Hugo Hirsh Favor the Proposition to Lease the Bridge Railroad.

ALBANY, April 14.—W. F. Sheehan appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation this afternoon in behalf of the Brooklyn City surface railroads, and asked the committee to delay action and grant a hearing next Tuesday on Senator Page's bill, which authorizes the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees to lease the bridge railroad to the New-York and Brooklyn elevated railroads, to form a connecting link between the elevated railroads of the two cities.

The bill was advocated by Edward Lauterbach of New-York City and Frederick Ullman and Hugo Hirsh of Brooklyn, who opposed delay.

Assistant Corporation Counsel John Proctor Clarke of New-York and Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank Sperry of Brooklyn said the Governments of the two cities favored the bill.

There was a decidedly interesting encounter between Messrs. Lauterbach and Sheehan over the request for an adjournment.

Mr. Sheehan intimated that it was not right to have the bill before the committee without notifying the parties interested or giving a public notice of the hearing.

Mr. Ullman made a long argument on the merits of the bill. He told of the presentation of the plans to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn and their indorsement. The only serious objection was the placing on the cities of the cost of erecting new approaches to the bridge. The answer to this was the showing of the benefits to be bestowed on the cities and the fact that the lessees of the bridge railroad were to pay 5 per cent. yearly to the cities on the cost of the approaches and a rental for the bridge railroad besides. The granting of the right for the elevated systems of New-York and Brooklyn to make direct connections with each other would enable the people of Brooklyn to save $900,000 a year in car fare, for a person could ride from any point on the Brooklyn elevated system to New-York for one fare. The travel on the roads would increase from 25 to 50 per cent. in a year.

Mr. Lauterbach, representing the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, said, smilingly, that he was not before the committee on politics but on a business proposition. He spoke briefly for the bill and left the room.

Mr. Sheehan had entered the room and addressed the committee. He said he was surprised to know that the bill was being heard. He had supposed that the measure was before the Cities Committee. "Would it not have been fair," he asked, "to have given public notice of this hearing? I was surprised half an hour ago on learning of the hearing. My clients, the Brooklyn City Surface Railroad system, desire to be heard on the bill, and have received no notice. The bill is one of recent introduction. We were unable to learn its contents, although the measure has been in contemplation for a long time, and we tried hard to learn."

He said he would not speak to the merits of the bill to-day, and asked for a hearing next Tuesday.

Mr. Ullman spoke in opposition to the request for an adjournment. Mr. Lauterbach had not returned, Mr. Ullman said. The bill was not drafted until three days before it was introduced.

Mr. Sheehan: "Why, has not this gigantic plan been a scheme of yours for years?"

Mr. Ullman did not answer, but Hugo Hirsch, representing the Brooklyn Elevated road, spoke at length against an adjournment.

Mr. Ullman spoke against delay, saying that to hold the bill in committee would kill it, as the session was so far advanced. "That means one more year of torture for the people who flock across the Brooklyn Bridge," he added.

"Would you, Senators," Mr. Sheehan said, "wipe away rapid transit at a breath. Years of earnest thought and hard work have been given to the problem in New-York and Brooklyn, but you, by one act, can destroy that labor of years."

He appealed for a hearing next Tuesday, and said to Senator Parsons that he and his clients could not get ready for a hearing Thursday.

Mr. Lauterbach had returned, and he suggested that the bill be reported. He would not object to a recommittal for a hearing, the bill to be progressed meanwhile.

"I am too old a fox to be caught with that game," interrupted Mr. Sheehan.

"I was not aware that you knew any games," laughed Mr. Lauterbach.

Mr. Sheehan continued his argument for delay, and said the committee should not act as Mr. Lauterbach wished, "although Mr. Lauterbach is such a good friend of the committee."

Mr. Lauterbach said he would not oppose any reasonable plans of the surface roads. He would even consent to a bill to allow them to use the driveways of the bridge.

"They couldn't," said Senator Sullivan.

"I think they could," said Mr. Lauterbach.

"Don't you know they could not? O Lord! O Lord!" said Senator Sullivan scornfully.

Mr. Lauterbach continued by declaring that the adoption of the plan contemplated would make a Greater New-York far beyond the sentimental expressions in the Legislature. He characterized the attitude of the surface roads as a dog-in-the-manger policy. This closed the hearing.

The committee, five of whom—Senators Parsons, Ford, McCarren, Sullivan, and Coggeshall—were present, unanimously agreed to report the bill favorably without reserve. Senator Parsons said that action on the request for a hearing would be decided later, as circumstances should warrant.

UNIFORMS CAUSE TROUBLE.

The Senate Kills and then Revives the Grady Bill.

ALBANY, April 14.—The propriety of putting the New-York street-cleaning force in uniform was under discussion by the Senate at its night session. Senator Grady's bill giving Common Councils power to order city employes to wear uniforms and requiring heads of municipal departments in cities to wear uniforms like those ordered to be worn by their subordinates was lost—14 to 11.

Senator Grady moved to reconsider the vote, and made a long and earnest speech in favor of his bill. He explained the measure at length and said it was meant to prevent the garbing by irresponsible officials of their subordinates in uniforms which did not show official authority, but were a badge of degradation.

Senator Raines said the uniforming of Col. Waring's men saved money to the taxpayers of New-York, as it insured a fair day's work by the employes.

Senator Grady said that Col. Waring was furnished a brougham by city money, and in that carriage rode around. His Inspector, who sought to have a bicycle, was compelled by Col. Waring to buy the cycle from his private funds. "Col. Waring goes about his work decked in civilian garb. Every one does not know when he is not attending to his duties. He may be seen about the Fifth Avenue Hotel any afternoon, loitering on the settees. There he pulls political wires and fixes political jobs. The subordinate is marked so that his derelictions of duty may be discovered, but his superior is freed from that surveillance."

Senator Brackett said he would support a bill which prohibited the uniforming of public employes except in cases of necessity.

Senator Coggeshall said that honest laboring men should not be placed in such disgrace and contumely as the street-cleaning men in New-York City in being compelled to wear an outrageous suit of duck.

Senator Elsworth said no livery or uniform humiliates the man who honestly wears it.

Senator Humphrey said a uniform of white for a street cleaner was ridiculous.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost was carried—24 to 16—and the bill was then laid aside.

BRIDGE FRANCHISE REPEAL.

The Ullman Franchise Discussed Before a Senate Committee.

ALBANY, April 14.—At a hearing this afternoon by the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation on Senator Brush's bill to repeal the law granting a franchise to the Ullman Company for a bridge over the East River, between Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, and Grand Street, New-York, Senator Brush spoke in favor of his bill.

He said the franchise was an obstacle to Brooklyn's development. He intimated that the grantees obtained the franchise in order to sell it, and that Brooklyn would have to buy it if it became necessary to erect a municipal bridge there. The bill restored to Brooklyn a right which the Legislature had unjustly taken away.

Edward Lauterbach asked that the bill be reported adversely. He said it was an attempt in behalf of Brooklyn to take away vested rights. Brooklyn's debt was so near the limit that the city could not build a bridge. The more bridges and the more railroads would bring nearer the real Greater New-York. The city had paid the county $200,000 for the franchise for the bridge from Broadway, Williamsburg, to Grand Street, New-York, which franchise had been granted in the law giving the Hudson Avenue bridge franchise. The county had spent the $200,000 on surveys and litigation over the Williamsburg bridge. "The city has bought one-half," he concluded, "and now wishes to steal the other half."

The committee took no action.

ALBANY POLICE BILL REPASSED.

In Its Present Form It Meets the Views of the Governor.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Albany Bi-Partisan Police bill was repassed by the Senate to-day. The bill provides that the Common Council shall appoint four Police Commissioners—no Alderman to vote for more than two. This gives two Commissioners to the dominant party in the council and two to the political organization which has the next highest membership in the council. The bill is an amended measure, its original having been recalled from the Governor after Mayor Thacher's veto and its passage by the Legislature. The bill originally provided for the appointment of the Police Commissioners by the Aldermen representing respectively the two leading parties on State issues.

The bill was amended to meet Gov. Morton's views as to representation on the Police Commission of an independent local party, should one arise and become powerful in the Common Council.

The bill provoked a discussion to-day. Senator Pavey joined with the Democrats in speaking against the measure, which he declared to be unconstitutional. He tried to have the bill restored to its original form, but failed. On final passage the vote stood yeas 27, nays 15, Senators Pavey Coggeshall, and G. A. Davis with the Democrats in the negative.

Bills Passed by the House.

ALBANY, April 14.—The House to-day passed House bills authorizing Brooklyn to give $15,000 annually to the Widows and Orphans' Fund of volunteer firemen's associations; to abolish constables and create City Marshals in Brooklyn; providing for a Deputy Commissioner of Corrections in New-York; requiring written proof of common-law marriages to press claims of marriage; authorizing a bridge over the Bronx at Westchester Avenue; also Senate bills providing that New York City shall pay the expenses of trial for removal from office when the defendant is successful; authorizing New-York to pay $175,000 instead of $150,000 annually to the College of the City of New-York; compelling New-York City surface and elevated roads to carry policemen and firemen free.

Telephone Bill Killed.

ALBANY, April 14.—Senator Coffey's bill regulating telephone charges in Brooklyn was killed by the Senate to-day, the adverse report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations being sustained by a vote of 30 to 6. Senators Brush and Coffey expressed surprise that corporations should have such confidence in the committee as to take no action whatever in opposition to such bills as the one under consideration. Senator Malby intimated that the committee also would report adversely on Senator Coffey's bill regulating the price of gas in Brooklyn.

Scarlet Fever Hospital Bill.

ALBANY, April 14.—The New-York Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital bill, which has passed the Senate, was advanced to third reading in the House to-day, after Mr. Finn had made a fruitless attempt to have the enacting clause stricken out. Mr. Finn objected to the bill, on the ground that the establishment of the hospital would be a menace to the health of children from the tenement houses. The bill will come up for final hearing Thursday.

Protection for Deer.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Senate bills prohibiting the hounding and jacking of deer were before the House to-day. With Mr. Sanger's bills for the same purpose, they were made a special order for Thursday.

Notes at the Capitol.

—Senator Sullivan's bill allowing New-York City truckmen to store their trucks in front of their premises on approved applications in writing to the city authorities has passed the Senate.

—The Senate has passed the bill for a State reservation along the St. Lawrence, to be under control of the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission.

—A bill has been introduced to permit employes in brickyards to work overtime for extra pay, prior to 7 A. M., by agreement with employers.

—The Senate has passed the bill authorizing Brooklyn to expend $35,000 on the Thirteenth Regiment Armory.

—The Senate has passed the House bill authorizing New-York City to issue $5,000,000 of school bonds.

—The Senate has passed the House bill of Mr. Audett regulating bakeshops.

PICTURES AT SILO ART GALLERIES.

To be Sold Thursday and Friday Afternoons, April 16 and 17.

James P. Silo at his gallery, 43 Liberty Street, announces a sale of oil paintings from storage warehouses to pay advances and charges. These works will be disposed of on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, April 16 and 17, at public auction, beginning each day at 3 o'clock.

There are landscapes, marines, figure and animal pictures of many degrees of excellence, and the catalogue contains 123 numbers. Some of the examples include "Apple Blossoms," by B. Courtier; "Landscape Near Pottijole," by Charles Deshayes; "Choir Boys," by Guilis Rosati; "Landscape Near Granada," by E. Menier; "The Young Shepherdess," by Caesare Giacomucci, "Watching the Bathers," by Giovanni B. Filosa, and "A Sad Discovery," by Kotarbinski.

Various Roman painters are here, among them G. Fortunati, with a "Fisher Girl"; Delia Mura's "Bathing at Santa Lucia," G. Cervi's "The Little Flower Girl," C. Vianello's "At the Modiste's," L. Bazzanj's "A Visit to Pompeii," L. Lanza's "View in Venice," V. Irolli's "A Sorento Girl," and A. Pratella's "Sunset at Posilippo." Then there are many Venetian views and Italian peasants, with a number of Spanish pictures.

Among the latter are A. de la Torre, José Gjudo Rico, with some "Sheep in Pasture," and Leon Y. Escosura. Others are Nicocola Barabino, Auguste Britten, F. Ballesio, with a water color of "Pompeian Musicians"; an American, T. B. Craig, "Landscapes and Cattle"; J. Gomez, "Mosque on the Bosphorus"; Alfred Schwartz, "Ideal Head," and Willem van Mieris, "A Frugal Meal." The pictures remain on free exhibition until days of sale.

Two Trolley Cars in Collision.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 14.—Two electric cars on the Mount Vernon line of the Yonkers electric railroad were in collision this afternoon near the Dunwoodie Station of the New-York and Putnam Railroad. The platforms of both cars were damaged, and Frank Rose, one of the motormen, was slightly injured. George Frisbie, the conductor, was thrown forward by the crash and his head went through the glass door in the rear of the car, cutting two ugly gashes in his face.

Gen. Miles Visits Fort Wadsworth.

QUARANTINE, S. I., April 14.—The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications of the United States Army, with Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, on returning from Sandy Hook, visited Fort Wadsworth shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. They were received by Major Egan, commander of the post. The usual salute was fired in their honor by the south battery on Fort Wadsworth.

For the Postage—A Sample of Famous

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

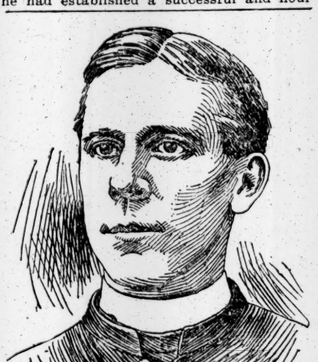
A sample of liquid Sozodont by mail, provided you mention this publication and send three cents for postage. Address the Proprietors of Sozodont, HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Druggists, New-York City.

CALLED TO A NEW FIELD OF WORK.

The Career of the Rev. Cornelius G. Bristol, Now of Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 14.—The Rev. Cornelius G. Bristol, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd in this city, which was founded by Mrs. Colt, mother of the late Caldwell H. Colt, has received a unanimous call to the rectorship of St. Thomas's Church, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., and it is expected here that he will accept of the new field. His decision will not be announced until next Sunday.

Mr. Bristol became the rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd in September, 1893, coming here from Danielson, where he had established a successful and flourishing parish. When he went to Danielson in 1889 the church held its meetings in an old wooden schoolhouse. When he left the parish for this city, he had succeeded in erecting a handsome stone church, being one of the finest in Eastern Connecticut.



The Rev. Cornelius G. Bristol.
Called to a Pastorate in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Mr. Bristol was born in Milford, in this State, Oct. 16, 1863, and was graduated from Yale in the class of '86. His classmates included the Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, assistant to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst in New-York City; Prof. John C. Schwab of Yale University, Prof. Charles W. Pierson of the Yale Law School, Prof. William Adams Brown of Union Theological Seminary, and Arthur L. Snipman of this city. He studied theology at Berkeley, Middletown, and immediately after ordination engaged in mission work at Danielson. In 1891 he married Miss Caroline Elizabeth Lowrie of Plainfield, N. J., daughter of Henry H. Lowrie of that place.

Mr. Bristol is the Chaplain of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., in this city; belongs to the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Church Scholarship Society. He has made a permanent impression in church work in this city. Within a few weeks he presented one of the ablest papers ever given before the Ministers' Association of Hartford, taking the ground that clergymen should not take an active part in politics and municipal reform work from the pulpit. The association is composed of the evangelical clergymen in this city, and Mr. Bristol's paper was received as one of exceptional merit and force. He is a man of marked pulpit ability, and has won a leading place among Hartford pulpit workers.

PETER BENTLEY'S ESTATE IN COURT.

His Children Trying to Get It from Their Mother's Custody.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 14.—The suit for the transfer of the management of the Bentley estate in Jersey City from Mrs. Emily Bentley, the widow of Peter Bentley, to a receiver had a further hearing before Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day. The action was brought by the oldest four of Mrs. Bentley's children, on the ground that she had used the estate extravagantly and was not a proper person to care for it.

The complaining children were offended by a report that their mother was to marry George Weedon, who is eighteen years younger than she. Mr. Weedon has left Jersey City since the litigation began. The litigation resulted two years ago in the appointment of William A. Lewis as temporary receiver of the estate. The fight is now over a motion to make Mr. Lewis permanent receiver. Mrs. Bentley is allowed $25 a week. The estate was estimated to be worth $500,000 when Peter Bentley, who was a corporation lawyer, died a few years ago.

Cortlandt Parker read from Mrs. Bentley's affidavit denying that she had ever been engaged to Weedon, although she had said so in jest. She sold real estate and her husband's yacht on competent advice. She sold the yacht for $8,300, because it was expensive to keep. The complainants allege that the yacht was sold at a great sacrifice. R. D. Doremus testified that he sold the yacht for Mrs. Bentley. It was five years old, out of style, and cost only $7,500 when built.

Receiver Lewis deposed that the estate owed the city $16,000 for taxes when Peter Bentley died. The entire indebtedness could now be paid with $20,000. Further testimony was given to controvert the children's allegation of extravagance. Decision was reserved.

OPIUM POISONING SUSPECTED.

Clifford Bishop's Sudden Death After Taking Tablets for Gastritis.

Clifford Bishop of 135 Perry Street, a bookkeeper, died under peculiar circumstances Monday night. The physicians called to attend him suspect opium poisoning, and an autopsy will be held.

Bishop lived with his wife and three children. He was thrown out of employment last week by the assignment of his employer. He went to Dr. E. F. Hitchcock of 114 West Ninetieth Street Monday and asked for something to relieve him of pains in the stomach. He had for a long time suffered from gastritis. Dr. Hitchcock, who had often prescribed for Bishop, gave him some tablets. Bishop returned home at 6 o'clock in the evening and told his wife that he felt drowsy.

"If I sleep," he said, "try to keep me awake."

Mrs. Bishop did not succeed in keeping her husband awake, and, after an hour's work, she called in Dr. Jones of 463 Hudson Street, who in turn summoned Dr. B. C. MacIntyre of 146 West Twelfth Street. The latter said yesterday that he found Bishop dying and suspected opium poisoning. Dr. Jones expressed a similar opinion.

One of the dead man's brothers said: "My brother had absolutely no reason to commit suicide. I do not know what killed him. The tablets he had have been taken away by somebody. He was an heir to three estates and had plenty of money. He suffered a great deal from stomach trouble."

Alvin S. Strasburger Discharged.

A hearing was had before Commissioner Shields yesterday in the case of Alvin S. Strasburger of the firm of Louis Strasburger & Son, 16 and 18 Maiden Lane, who was arrested April 3 on a charge of having attempted to bribe James H. Hefferman, Deputy Collector of Customs, stationed at Montreal, Canada, in connection with an alleged transaction in diamonds. Commissioner Shields announced that he did not consider the evidence sufficient to hold Strasburger, and directed his discharge.

JAMAICA'S SCHOOL WAR.

Compulsory Education Law Being Enforced Against Negroes.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 14.—Warrants have been issued by Justice B. Frank Wood for the arrest of Samuel B. Cisco and Charles P. Hunter, charging them with violating the compulsory education law in not sending their children to the colored school. The men will be arrested and arraigned in the morning. Hunter claims that he is not a negro. Cisco is the man who was fined $5 recently and defied the Board of Education to place him in jail upon his refusal to pay the fine.

These contemplated arrests and the knowledge that many more are to be made have caused much excitement among the negroes, and they gave vent to it at a lively mass meeting held in South Street, the negro section of the village, last evening.

The school trouble also appeared in the Supreme Court in Long Island City this morning, in the form of a motion for a stay in all court proceedings in the case of John T. Jackson and other negroes against the Jamaica Board of Education until the Appellate Division had passed upon the board's appeal from Justice Barnard's recent decision in the case. Justice Keogh reserved decision.

Cisco's sentence may be severe if he is declared guilty, as this is his second offense, and the compulsory education law provides for a fine of $50 or fifty days in jail for such cases. If Cisco stands by his pledge, made at the mass meeting last evening, he will fight the case to the end.

"I won't send my children to that so-called colored school, anyway," said he. "I may pay the fine if it is imposed, but I will appeal the case."

C. P. Hunter, the other individual for whom a warrant was issued, is a diminutive man. His complexion is dark, though it is not as black as Cisco's. He seemed indignant at the news of the warrant against him.

"I'm no negro," said he, "and I'll make it lively for the board if it attempts to prove I am. I sent my children to the white school and they were refused admission. I have intended to test this matter in the courts, but the board has now taken the initiative and saved me the trouble."

The mass meeting last evening was held in Shiloh Baptist Church. There was great excitement over the discussion of the "persecution" by the Board of Education. Addresses were made by Stephen White, the negro who was fined $5 last Saturday; by Pastor Tapley, and by several others.

Deacon Johnson introduced a resolution that all persons present refuse to send their children to the colored school, and resist to the last every attempt to make them do so. This resolution was enthusiastically adopted, and it was decided to hold mass meetings every week. The Chairman of the meeting was Joseph Simmons, and the Secretary was John T. Jackson.

If the negroes and the Board of Education remain firm in their intentions, there will be a great many negroes in jail in a few days, as Lawyer Faber is preparing cases against twenty or thirty of them.

Most of the white people express approval of the Board of Education's course, and hold that the negroes are trying to gain notoriety. Nobody, apparently, believes that the colored school is inferior to the white school except the negroes themselves, and they are not competent to judge, for they have never sent their children to it nor visited it themselves.

HARNESSED BOY IN BROADWAY.

Tangled Pink Reins and Made Trouble to Get a Penny.

A woman and a boy stopped the pleasant-day throng at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and everybody whose progress was delayed was satisfied to wait and watch.

The woman wore the latest creations of Paris, with New-York improvements, but it was her care for the boy rather than her striking costume that attracted attention.

The little fellow was perhaps four years old, and the Spring that had moved his guardian to construct a flower garden on her head had evidently coaxed her to make the tot a foil for her loveliness, natural and artificial. He was garbed by nature in sunny curls. Art gave to him the warm-weather costume of a Fauntleroy.

In the crush of paraders the pair attracted little attention until at Twenty-sixth Street there was room, and there it was discovered that little Sunlocks was harnessed and that his beautiful guardian held the reins.

Any boy who has ever "played horse" knows the hitch in which a rope crosses from shoulder to shoulder and passes under each arm, the ends going to the hands of the driver. Such a hitch this woman had on the boy, but her harness was of pale pink ribbon.

The tot walked, docile, in front of her until he reached the crossing. He was a little to the left of his driver. Suddenly he saw a penny lying in the street at her right. He dashed around in front of her, tangled the pink reins, almost tipped her over, and spoiled his Fauntleroy costume by being brought to his knees when he tried to test the tautness of the reins. The woman was dragged against a man with such force that she knocked his hat off, but the boy in harness got the cent and a crowd applauded.

Will of Charlotte A. Hamilton.

The will of Charlotte Augusta Hamilton, who died April 2 at 17 West Twentieth Street, was filed yesterday with the Surrogate for probate. She left an estate valued at $350,000. She left to Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., a nephew, a bust of her grandfather, Gen. Alexander Hamilton. To Schuyler, Charles, and William Hamilton, her brothers, she left $2,000 each, and to Alexander Hamilton, another brother, $1,000. To St. Luke's Hospital and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine she left $3,000 each. The residue of the estate is left in trust for Adelaide and Alice Hamilton, sisters. They are to receive the income for life, and at their death the estate is to be divided in equal parts among eight nephews and nieces.

West 14th St.

1826 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1896

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ARMENIAN RUGS.

When the Muezzin Calls,

five times each day, every Mohammedan kneels in prayer; hence the numberless prayer-rugs found in every collection. The Mosques are filled with them, and the weavers expend their greatest skill in making them rich and beautiful. In the bales shipped us, we found some beautiful examples of these religious trophies, which have come from Armenian bazaars, blended by time (not by acids) into marvelously artistic colorings.

DELIGHTFUL SPRING NOVELTIES IN FURNITURE AT BARGAIN PRICES.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

ROBERTS REMAINS FIRM

WILL NOT ALTER HIS COURSE REGARDING CONFIDENTIAL AGENTS.

The Machine Politicians Unsuccessful in Their Effort to Bribe the Controller with Minor Patronage in the Liquor Tax Bureau—A Bill to be Rushed Through to Enable Commissioner Lyman to Carry On the Raines Law Work.

ALBANY, April 14.—The determination of Controller Roberts to make a test case in the courts of the authority of the Civil Service Commissioners to put the special confidential agents of the Liquor Tax Bureau in the non-competitive schedule, does not please the Republican machinists. They insist that the agents shall be appointed by Commissioner Lyman, without reference to any competitive examination, and they are trying to convert the Controller to their way of thinking.

Mr. Roberts, however, is in no mood to be dealt with after this fashion. He reiterated to-day his determination to make a test case, and nothing that Mr. Lyman or other Republican leaders could say altered his determination in the slightest degree.

It is something of a commentary on their methods of doing business, and their ideas of politics and statesmanship, that the first thing that occurred to the machine men was to make a trade with Mr. Roberts. Some of them thought that the reason for the firm stand taken by him was that he was "out" for revenge, because Commissioner Lyman had not appointed Mr. Caldwell to be the Deputy Commissioner for Buffalo. Mr. Roberts had recommended Mr. Caldwell and when the Commissioner appointed Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Roberts did not like it.

While the Buffalo deputyship was still under consideration early last week, Mr. Roberts had reason to think that his man would be appointed. He told the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that if the Civil Service Commissioners put the special agents in the non-competitive list, he should not feel justified in paying salaries until the courts should pass on the question. He maintained that it was doubtful if the Civil Service Commission had authority to determine for itself that these confidential agents might be appointed without a competitive examination, in view of the Constitutional requirements. This is the position which he takes to-day.

The Republican leaders, who are after patronage, this morning thought they would "square" matters with Mr. Roberts by offering him a little patronage in the Liquor Tax Bureau, and the offer was made to him, in a roundabout way, that if he would make no trouble over the appointment of confidential agents who had not been taken from the competitive list, he might be allowed to name some of the minor officials in the bureau. He declined to be bribed in this way, and insisted that the first man appointed from Schedule C who applied for a salary would get it only after a decision of the courts. The determined way in which he said this gave the machinists a chill.

"My position," said Controller Roberts, "was accurately stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning. The Court of Appeals has held that, when an officer pays salaries which are not duly authorized by law, it is a public waste, and the officer is liable for the amount so paid. In the McClelland case, which arose in the Public Works Department last Spring, the Court of Appeals held that the Legislature itself is not to be the Judge of what may be practicably put within the competitive service, and it seems to me that I am simply following in a course which may reasonably and logically be deduced from the decisions of the highest court in the State, when I determine to have the question settled once for all before I make any disbursements. I have no feeling of revenge whatever, but I simply am doing what I think to be my duty, and what I am bound to do to protect myself in the office which I hold."

Speaker Fish, Leader O'Grady, Senator Mullin, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Commissioner Lyman, and Mr. Cullinan, his legal adviser, had a conference this morning, and decided that it would be necessary to rush through a bill appropriating money for the immediate use of the Liquor Tax Bureau. There has been some talk that the Legislature would take the spending of this money out of the hands of the Controller and give it to Commissioner Lyman. If this shall be done, it is said it would be the first time in the history of the State, and it would be regarded as a sign of war on the part of the machine against the Controller for his independence in the matter of the confidential special agents.

THREE MURDERERS MUST DIE.

Judgments in Three Cases Affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed judgments of conviction for murder in the first degree in the cases of Tufil Tuczkewski, Louis P. Hermann, and Charles Pustolka of New-York City. In the case of Tuczkewski the opinion is written by Judge Haight, while Judge Martin was the dissenting Judge.

Judge Bartlett writes the opinions in the other cases, and all the other Judges concur. Tuczkewski is under sentence of death for shooting Adolf Balensifer in New-York City Jan. 8, 1895. The defendant and the deceased were partners in the baking business. The former was a Russian, and came to this country in 1883. Tuczkewski became dissatisfied with the business and resolved to sell out his share, for which he had paid $700. In November, 1894, a man named Richard Reinhold purchased the entire business, paying to Balensifer $500 as a partial payment. Tuczkewski sued Balensifer for half that amount and won the case. On Jan. 8 the two met to settle the matter. They quarreled, and Tuczkewski shot Balensifer twice, killing him. The ground for the appeal was solely on rulings of the Court.

Hermann was convicted for killing his wife by shooting her three times on July 17, 1895, and Pustolka for killing his wife by stabbing her with a knife Aug. 28, 1895.

Usually when the case of a murderer goes to the highest State court the prisoner has to be resentenced, because the time set for the execution is passed while the appeal is pending. Therefore the result of to-day's decision in two of the three cases will be that the sentence can be carried out as originally made, for the week beginning April 20. The wife murderers who will expiate their crimes in the electric chair next week will be Charles Pustolka and Louis P. Hermann. The remittiturs in both of these cases were made out this afternoon by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and will reach New-York in the first mail to-morrow morning.

Duefl Tuezkewitz was sentenced to be executed within the week beginning April 22, 1895, and will therefore have to be resentenced. The remittitur in his case was also sent to New-York to-night.

OUTGREW HIS GRIEF FOR A HORSE.

Ex-Patrolman Jauvrin Applies for Reinstatement as a Policeman.

The Police Commissioners yesterday received an application for reinstatement on the force from ex-Patrolman Dennis A. Jauvrin of the Tremont Station.

Jauvrin resigned a few months ago because the horse he had ridden a number of years and was very much attached to became disabled and had to be shot. He had been on the force twenty-one years, and asked to be retired, but the board denied his application. He then resigned.

Commissioner Roosevelt said yesterday that he thought there was some merit in Jauvrin's case. He personally had some feeling for a man who thought as much of his horse as Jauvrin did.

The matter was referred to Commissioner Grant to obtain a report on Jauvrin's conduct while he was in the department.

Murderer Ziamel Executed.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., April 14.—Josef Ziamel, who killed his sweetheart, Tereza Kamora, in Johnstown, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1895, was killed by electricity in Clinton Prison this morning. This was the eighth execution by electricity in the prison. The body was buried in quicklime.

Don't Dig Your Grave With Your Teeth.

Herbert William Hart,
an eminent English authority,
who has made a
study of the Food question
for thirty years, says
that bread made
by bakers and housekeepers
of the ordinary white flour
is unfit to eat
and contains only an atom of nutriment.
A celebrated French scientist
has proven that a dog will
starve to death on it in less
than fifty days.
And yet the misguided masses
rely on it as a fundamental article
of food. It's trash.
Eat instead
SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT,
which are made of the entire
wheat berry, thus retaining all
the nutritive qualities of the grain,
which are taken from the
wheat by the miller to make the flour white,
The Free Exhibition
of Proper Food, corner Broadway and 13th St., is attracting throngs daily. The delicious
preparation is served free to all
visitors.

All Enterprising Grocers in
New York and Brooklyn Sell
SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT.

HELD FOR BURNING 17 BUILDINGS.

Three Persons Arrested for Causing Yonkers's Big Fire.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 14.—A conference between Coroner Miles, Capt. Mangin, and a number of insurance men was held in Capt. Mangin's office this morning, and startling developments in relation to the North Broadway conflagration in this city on Monday, April 6, have been announced.

Mrs. Margaret C. Logue, owner of the premises at 33 North Broadway; Louis Myer, her son, by a former marriage, and Thomas McLaughlin, saloon keeper of 35 North Broadway, were arrested this evening on damaging testimony furnished by a Greek candy-store keeper named Peter Petersen, whose store adjoined the McLaughlin saloon, and who was entirely uninsured.

It is said that Petersen and his hired girl heard mysterious movements and noises on the night of the fire in the adjoining building. It was also learned that McLaughlin only three weeks ago insured his stock and furniture for $1,000 through a White Plains agency. Mrs. Logue has been insured for some time for $4,000. Mrs. Logue and Myer were held in $10,000 bail each, and McLaughlin was held in $5,000. A hearing will take place in the City Courtroom at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held their regular meeting Friday evening, and Chief Stahl was asked by President Rowland whether he had inquired into the cause of the disastrous fire, which swept away seventeen stores and dwellings. The Chief replied that on the night of the fire he had visited the rear of McLaughlin's saloon, where the fire seemed to have originated, and found in the centre of the rear room a heap of hot ashes, which had burned through the floor and had fallen below, scorching and charring the timbers. The Chief thought that the placing of the hot ashes on the floor might have started the fire.

The insurance companies, through the police and other agents, have been conducting a quiet investigation ever since the disaster, but their movements were not generally known, and to-night's climax has surprised and excited the city.

Petersen stated that Mrs. Logue some time ago asked him whether he was insured. He replied that the buildings and himself were both so heavily that he could not afford the high rate of insurance. He says Mrs. Logue answered, "Well, you ought to be insured, for there is no telling when this whole block may go up in a blaze."

The fire, it will be remembered, broke out at an early hour on the morning of April 6. The people who lived in the houses were aroused by Mrs. Logue, and were obliged to save themselves by climbing from one building to another. They lost all their possessions, and the proprietors of the seventeen stores lost heavily on their stocks, the total loss being estimated at $100,000. Another feature of the case is that McLaughlin contemplated abandoning his saloon on account of the Raines law interfering with his getting a license.

The people of Yonkers are intensely excited over to-night's arrests, and many prominent people have telephoned to Police Headquarters to ask for confirmation of the startling news. It is likely that at the hearing to-morrow there will be interesting developments.

RUNAWAY TEAM IN CENTRAL PARK.

F. F. Smithers, Mrs. F. C. Gostenhoffer, and Sergt. Egan Injured.

In a runaway accident in Central Park yesterday afternoon F. F. Smithers, 37 Wall Street, broke his collar bone, and Mrs. F. C. Gostenhoffer, 68 West Ninety-second Street, received many bruises. Sergt. Egan of the Park police mounted squad attempted to stop their team, and was badly shaken up.

The Sergeant saw the runaway horses on the crossroad at One Hundred and Fourth Street, going east. Mr. Smithers held the reins, but was powerless to bring the frightened animals to a standstill. The policeman gave chase on horseback and caught one of the horses by the head, when another vehicle crossed the road in front. There was a crash, the axle of Mr. Smithers's carriage broke, and he and his companion were hurled to the ground.

The policeman was dismounted, but pluckily held to one of the horses until he had been dragged 200 yards. The carriage was demolished.

Mrs. Gostenhoffer fell on her face. She and Mr. Smithers were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Mrs. Gostenhoffer, who is also suffering from shock, was later removed to her home. Sergt. Egan sustained contusions of the knee, hip, head, and shoulders.

NEW LEGAL SURETY COMPANY.

Prominent New-York Business Men Are Among Incorporators.

ALBANY, April 14.—The declaration and charter of the Legal Surety Company of the United States was filed to-day in the office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. The company proposes to become surety on undertakings on appeal, arrest, attachment, injunction, replevin, security for costs, furnish bonds of administrators, assignees, committees of lunatics, curators, conservators, executors, guardians, receivers, and trustees. It will also furnish bonds of indemnity to Sheriffs, official bonds, and all other bonds, undertakings, and obligations which are required to be approved by the courts or heads of departments.

The company has authority to transact business throughout the United States and elsewhere by means of branch offices and agencies. It will establish branch offices in the larger cities of the United States and Canada.

Among the incorporators are John E. Searles, Chauncey M. Depew, L. V. F. Randolph, Marshall S. Driggs, Homer Lee, A. G. Mills, Edward M. Grout, Gen. Horatio C. King, Alexander S. Bacon, Silas B. Dutcher, Asa Bird Gardiner, and S. S. Packard.

THE HOTEL MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting Held at Los Angeles, Cal., Yesterday.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 14.—The special trains from the East bearing delegates to the seventeenth annual meeting of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States arrived at Los Angeles at 12:30 o'clock midnight, accompanied by the Reception Committee, composed of members of the California Hotel Association. The meeting was called to order by President B. H. Yard at 11:20 this morning, at the music hall, which was handsomely decorated. About

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Little Duke—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Law of the Land—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Madame—8:15. Matinée.
DORIS'S GAIETY—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Two Orphans—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Herr Senator—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame Sans-Gene—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Portland.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00. Matinée.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 283 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Bureau. 1896.
3 A. M.	48	64	62
6 A. M.	46	62	61
9 A. M.	46	64	64
12 M.	50	69	70
3 P. M.	53	74	74
6 P. M.	50	74	74
9 P. M.	47	73	69
12 P. M.	44	69	67

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 67.03
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 68.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 48.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 48.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; warm.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. BLACK'S BLUNDER.

Mr. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK is an able man who has done good service to the Democratic Party and to the country in the cause of tariff reform. He is the Chairman of the National League of Democratic Clubs, a thoroughly systematic organization extending throughout the Union, which has carried on with great vigor and skill an invaluable campaign of education. Every believer in the principles of the Democratic Party should be grateful to Mr. BLACK for the work he has done and for the example of disinterested zeal and devotion he has set. By so much as we honor him for the past we must all regret the strange and capital error into which he has fallen as to the proper policy of the Democratic Party toward the money issue. Referring to the difference of opinion in the party on this question, he says:

"It seems to me that the matter might be settled in a very fair and honorable manner to both sides by an agreement respecting the exercise of the veto power by the President. Let it be agreed that our candidate for President is not, if elected, to interpose his veto to embarrass or defeat any financial legislation which may be sent to him by the votes of a majority of the Democratic members of Congress. There ought to be no objection to that. It provides for leaving the question where it properly belongs—with the representatives of the people, chosen to legislate in their own wisdom for the people's best interests.

"I believe in popular government. I am opposed to the free coinage of silver. I hold that the adoption of such a policy would be injurious to credit and business. But, if a majority of my party decrees free coinage, I am willing to accept it. There is more in Democracy for me than the money question. The great question of taxation is yet to be settled properly in this country, and I am utterly opposed to parting company with men so sound on that as are MORGAN, VEST, CRISP, MCMILLIN, and many others, simply because of a difference of opinion as to money. They are men of the highest character and very eminent ability, and I concede them the same right to their opinions and the same sincerity in forming them that I claim for myself. I think they are mistaken about silver, but I'm sure they are sincere."

It is not easy to see how a man of Mr. BLACK'S usually clear head can have got tangled in such a complex mess of fallacy and folly as the above remarks show. In the first place, democracy does not require blind submission to a single decision of the majority. If it did, any party should disband after one defeat at the polls. In the next place, no candidate could pledge himself, with honor, in advance, to surrender the power and evade the duty imposed by the Constitution to approve or refuse to approve proposed bills as his judgment and conscience require. Such a pledge would amount to a betrayal of trust. If he believed free coinage to be right, he would be bound to recommend it, and to approve it whether supported by a majority of his own party or not. If he believed free coinage to be wrong, he would be bound to veto it whether supported by his own party or not. His unbiased judgment is a part of the legislative power of the Government, and a very potent part, since it may require a two-thirds vote of the House and Senate on any measure. He cannot promise to abandon that power. He cannot put a conditional mortgage on it. He cannot do or promise to do anything with it but to use it honestly. Finally, a candidate who should make such a promise would invite and deserve the contempt of all men of sense and honor. He would be practically with one voice rejected by the people. Could it be possible that the Democratic Party would name a candidate on a platform at once so vicious and so silly, it would be crushingly defeated.

"There is more in Democracy for me," says Mr. BLACK, "than the money question." So there is for every one who believes, as he does, and as we do, that the policy of protection is both costly and mischievous, wrong in principle, a hindrance to progress and prosperity, and a source of widespread and inevitable corruption. But there is nothing "in Democracy" or in our whole public life more important than the money question, and the evils involved in bad money are worse and infinitely greater than those involved in unjust and foolish taxation. This is not only true, but it is known to be true by a constantly growing number of the voters of the United States. The number is already so great that it is a simple mathematical truism that the Democratic Party cannot by any possibility elect its candidate on any platform that pledges him in any circumstances or on any conditions to give his assent to a free-coinage bill. Mr. BLACK, or any other man in public or private life, may regret some of the probable consequences of this fact, but it remains a fact. To paraphrase a notable remark of M. THIERS regarding the new-born Republic of France, we may say of the Democratic Party: "It will be for sound money or it will not be at all."

THE SENATE AND THE SQUIRE BILL.

Senator SQUIRE of Washington delivered in the Senate yesterday what seems to have been a very sensible speech in favor of his own bill providing for the strengthening of our coast defenses. It was a speech especially calculated to benefit the body to which it was addressed, because the Senate has been so particularly "forthputting" and belligerent during the present session. It is no doubt easier for the moment for a Senator to issue a defiance to some foreign power than to tell what he thinks about the silver question, for example, and for the moment it may seem safer. The temptation is one to which many Senators have succumbed, to the amazement of foreign observers who cannot understand how Senators, and even members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, can discuss foreign relations and insult friendly powers in the Senate of the United States with no more reticence or sense of responsibility than could be expected upon the same subjects of a tramp in a barroom.

But some day it may be possible that a foreign nation will take us seriously, Senators and all. Some day it may even happen that we shall wish and mean to be taken seriously, and in that case we shall need some means of defense. Nobody can have observed the effect in Europe of the recent loose talk in Congress without perceiving that any Continental power which should attack us would have the sympathy of all the others, as well as that we should be helpless, at any rate in the beginning, even against a second-rate power. It is to amend our defenselessness that Senator SQUIRE introduced his bill, which has been reported favorably from his committee. It proposes an appropriation of $80,000,000 to be spent in ten years, unless an emergency shall arise which should render it necessary to make the whole amount available at once. The aggregate sum is that given by the Chief of Engineers as a minimum required to make our coasts defensible and to protect from attack an amount of destructible property in our seaports computed at $10,000,000,000. The scheme has the great advantage that it makes no threats. The money spent to carry it out cannot be employed for offensive purposes. Even those who deprecate the increase of the navy as tending to foster the jingo spirit cannot object upon that ground to the Squire bill.

And yet, what is most curious about Senator SQUIRE'S speech is the "marked indifference" with which, according to a press dispatch, it has been received. Although delivered in the Senate, it cannot be said to have been delivered to the Senate, for only one member of that body seems to have made any pretense of listening to it. It is the conduct of the Senate itself mainly that has called the attention of the country to the necessity of defending our seaports. Yet the Senators who have brought about this necessity are themselves so indifferent to it as to pay no attention to the discussion of the subject.

Their apathy looks at first like a cynical confession that they are not to be taken seriously when they are engaged in breathing out threatenings and slaughter and are merely doing "politics." That is a view which is better understood in England, where our kind of political exigencies is understood, than in less advanced countries. In Spain, when a jingo American Senator makes a speech, there is a tendency on the part of the populace to mob an American. But it is to be apprehended that there is a more immediate reason for the apathy of the Senate about the Squire bill. The proposition to intrust the spending of eight millions to a Democratic Administration in a Presidential year is revolting to the Senate, although, if not because, the Senate knows that the money would be honestly devoted to the purpose of its appropriation. If a good Republican were President and another good Republican, say the Hon. S. B. ELKINS once more, were Secretary of War, it is fair to assume that the "marked indifference" of Senators in respect of the Squire bill would give way to eager interest.

CONCERNING McKINLEY'S TARIFF.

We find in The New-York Tribune the following extraordinary assertion:

"It [the McKinley act] was the lowest tariff the Republican Party had ever framed, * * * the lowest in rates." [New-York Tribune, April 6.]

That is to say, the rates of the McKinley tariff were lower than those of the tariff which it superseded. Here are the official figures from the Government's reports:

Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected.	Average Ad Valorem Rate of Duty, Per Cent.
1884	$190,282,838	41.61
1889	220,576,989	45.13
1890	226,540,037	44.41
1891	216,885,701	46.28
1892	174,124,270	48.71
1893	199,143,678	49.58
1894	129,558,892	50.06
1895	149,450,608	41.75

The year 1884 was the first full year of the Republican tariff law which immediately preceded the McKinley act, and the average ad valorem rate of duty in that year was 41.61 per cent. The years 1889 and 1890 were the last two full fiscal years of that tariff—average rate, 45.13 and 44.41 per cent. Then came the four years of the McKinley act, with an annual average of 48.06 per cent., and a rate of more than 50 per cent. in the fourth year.

We notice also in The Tribune the following remarks about the price of tinware as affected by the McKinley increase of the duty on tinplate:

"The peddlers went in swarms all over the land, charging more for their tin cups and dinner pails on the pretense that the McKinley tariff had made them dearer. The Tribune exposed that lie at once, proving by actual purchases at many establishments that the selling price of tinware was exactly the same that it had been before the duty was raised." [New-York Tribune, April 11.]

Our neighbor does not seem to have given this information to the Republican Senators who prepared the report of the Aldrich Committee on Prices, although The Tribune's own statistician assisted that committee in its work. We quote the following from the tables published in the first volume of that Republican report, tables exhibiting by percentage comparisons the wholesale prices, as obtained at "the main distributing points," of certain articles for each month during a period of a little more than two years:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

	August, 1890.	January, 1891.	April, 1891.
Tin milk pans	99.96	100.84	100.84
Tin coffee pots	100.00	102.20	102.20
Tin dinner pails	100.00	106.25	106.25
Tin cups	100.00	106.60	106.60

The increase of the price of tinplate, due to the additional duty, was anticipated by the trade, and it appeared in the market some time before the new duty actually took effect. On the other hand, when the duty was reduced by the present law, the price of tinplate was reduced at once by almost exactly the amount of the tax removed.

We do not understand how any newspaper, in the face of the notorious facts, can ask its readers to believe that the price of tinplate was not increased by the McKinley duty. The official reports show that during the five years ending with 1889 the average annual price here ranged from $4.27 to $4.43 per box. On the other hand, the average price, computed by months, was $5.33 in 1891 and $5.30 in 1892, although there had been a considerable decrease in the price of foreign tinplate without the duty.

TO CHECK HEEDLESS LEGISLATION.

A commission was appointed last year in pursuance of an act of the Legislature to recommend changes in methods of legislation in this State. The fruit of its labors is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committees of the two houses in the form of two bills amending the "legislative law." One of these provides for a Committee on Revision in each house and the other prescribes the method of dealing with private and local bills.

The purpose of having a Committee on Revision is that it may examine and correct every bill before its third reading, "for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes." Provision is made for the employment of regular counsel to assist each of these committees and to furnish advice when requested to other committees. The utility of such committees has been rendered obvious by experience, for there has long been an intolerable deal of carelessness in the drafting and passing of bills even of the most important character. At every session acts are passed which puzzle public officers and lawyers, and make trouble for Judges, by the looseness, obscurity, and inconsistency of their provisions and their conflict with existing statutes of which the legislators appear to be ignorant. The proposed amendment to the legislative law would be of great service to conscientious members of the Legislature and can be objected to only by those who desire to "jam through" bills without a close scrutiny of their provisions. We do not feel sure that this fact will recommend it very strongly to the body at present in session at Albany.

The other bill proposed by the commission is still more important, and is aimed at an evil of great magnitude which has been increasing year by year. Its purpose is to stop the flood of private and local bills, which are introduced by the hundred at every session without any sense of responsibility, which cumber the files and add heavily to the expense of printing, and which are apt to be considered secretly or carelessly in committees, and many of which are passed by a log-rolling process without proper consideration and often without knowledge of their purpose and effect on the part of most of those who vote for them.

Broadly stated, the object of the pending amendment is to require every such bill to be filed with the Secretary of State thirty days before its introduction in either house, accompanied by a petition from its promoters stating its purpose and intended effect, to have notice given of such filing by publication in the locality affected, to give an opportunity for filing answers and objections, to put the expense of printing upon those who ask for such special legislation, and to secure public hearings upon the bills and prompt action on the part of the committees to which they are referred.

One of the great benefits of these requirements would be to prevent the introduction of the greater part of the private and local bills which now clog the channels of legislation. A large proportion of these would never put in an appearance if their promoters had to pay the expense of printing and to explain their object and effect and if they had to be subject to public scrutiny before they could be passed. But no act affecting private or local interests ought to engage the attention of the Legislature without such a guarantee of its importance and of the good faith of those who ask for it. Heedless legislation of this kind has become an evil which would be a public scandal but for the obscurity in which it is concealed.

The proposed check upon this nuisance of a multitude of special bills concealing all manner of jobs ought to be hailed with delight by honest legislators desirous only of doing their duty to the public and to their own constituents. If it is opposed it will be because the abuse is a corrupt one from which dishonest legislators derive some advantage. So far as the public and the good of the State are concerned, there is no doubt about the desirability of this particular change in the methods of legislation. We hope that will be considered a sufficient reason for its adoption. In favor of the present lack of system there is nothing to be said.

"FINAL DISPOSITION."

It seems likely that the reports of serious disagreement in the secret meeting of the Board of Estimate on Monday were at least very much exaggerated by some person who had an interest in exaggerating them and whose statements the reporters had no means of verifying. At any rate, the open meeting yesterday of the board was a very businesslike session, with no more of disagreement than might naturally arise among officials none of whom had any other interest in the subject matter of the discussion than to serve the public.

Whether the Mayor is right in holding that there should be three forms of contract to be considered by bidders for the removal of the city's waste, or the Corporation Counsel in holding that two were sufficient, does not much matter. The third form is at most a piece of surplusage, and the city can take no harm from the preparation of the three, except for the expense of time. But this is one of the cases in which "deliberate delay may be wise cunctation." The question of final disposition of a city's wastes is one which is nowhere perfectly solved. On this side of the ocean there are no precedents which are altogether applicable to our case. Extreme caution is needed in formulating a plan which must thus be in part theoretical, though in great part also it is the result of experience. The Mayor's impatience has not, to considerate observers, seemed entirely justified. But there can be no doubt at all that the separation of garbage from dust and ashes should be rigidly enforced in households, since the separation is not practicable afterward, and that garbage should be separated from other house wastes, on the one hand, and from street sweepings, on the other. Such a separation is necessary to the most economical solution of the problem. It has also a moral and civic value in bringing home to every householder his own personal share of responsibility for the condition of the city. With three separate undertakings awaiting their bids, the contractors can calculate much more closely than they have been able to calculate heretofore, and the City Treasury will benefit by the increased accuracy of their estimates.

CONTROLLER AND COMMISSIONER.

The declaration of Controller ROBERTS that he will not pay the special agents of Excise Commissioner LYMAN unless they are appointed after passing competitive examinations is consistent with his previous attitude and action in a similar case, which was sustained by the Court of Appeals, and it may well be inspired by a sense of official duty.

But really the Controller's motive is of small consequence in comparison with the principle involved, and it is gratifying to find somebody in a responsible position who will stand by that principle. Moreover, it furnishes the promptest way of testing the question whether the purpose of the Constitutional requirement in regard to appointments can be evaded either by the officer vested with the appointing power or the authority which makes and applies the civil service rules, or even by the Legislature itself.

The sole Constitutional question involved is whether it is "practicable" to test "merit and fitness" for the appointment of special agents of the Excise Commissioner by competitive examinations. No provision is made for deciding the question of practicability, and the courts have to decide it for themselves in any case brought before them, as the Court of Appeals did in regard to the appointments of Superintendent ALDRIDGE. They would doubtless have to do it in any disputed case, for the Constitutional requirement would mean nothing if any executive officer or Civil Service Board could evade it by calling an office "confidential" or requiring bonds of appointees, or merely declaring that competitive examinations were not practicable for testing merit and fitness for the appointments.

Even the Legislature cannot get around a positive requirement of the Constitution in that way, though it use explicit language in the effort. The very purpose of having the requirement in the Constitution is to put it beyond the reach of the Legislature to impair, and, though that body were in terms to declare that certain appointments should be made without competition or were to make a definition of practicability to exclude them, it would still remain a judicial question, which the courts would have to decide with reference to the constitutionality of the Legislature's own action.

Commissioner LYMAN cannot escape by having a bill passed placing the disbursement of funds for his department in his own hands, even if the Legislature should be obliging enough to pass That will not affect the question at issue, and it will be just as easy to proceed against him to prevent the payment of money to persons not entitled to their offices as it would have been to proceed against the Controller if the latter had not taken the safe side for himself, and the side which fidelity and honor required him to take.

Rarely has there been better reason for treating with distinguished consideration a visitor from abroad than exists in the case of YAMAGATA ARITONO, the Japanese statesman and soldier now in this city. The State officials have done well in paying him unusual honors, and the municipal authorities might imitate the example thus set without exposing themselves in the slightest degree to the suspicion of showing an undemocratic regard for rank and title. For, though a "Marquis" and representing the aristocracy of birth, YAMAGATA is much more than that, and his real claim to sincere and cordial public interest rests upon achievements of his own, not upon the deeds of his ancestors. While not yet an old man, he has seen Japan pass out of a feudalism as primitive as that of Europe during the Dark Ages into a civilization as advanced as anywhere exists, and not appreciably more imperfect than that to be found in the proudest of Occidental nations. In this great change he took a prominent part. Like so many of the class to which he belonged under the ancient system, YAMAGATA voluntarily gave up all his immemorial rights and privileges, declared for reform and progress, and worked to bring them about. His present distinction is wholly the result of ability. But for his brains and his energy he would be to-day, like more than one some time daimio and like many a some time samurai, merely a village policeman or a petty official in one of the Government departments at Tokio. As it was, he became a Minister of State, a leader of victorious armies, and soon he is worthily to represent New Japan in the Russia that is still so old. He will be there a civilized man among men who have as yet shown but little tendency to rise out of barbarism. Americans can well afford to take off their hats to an "aristocrat" like this.

There is a delightfully solemn kind of humor in the promise of Gen. GARCIA to come back and stand trial on the charge of violating our neutrality laws just as soon as the task of freeing Cuba, on which he is now engaged, has been accomplished. He gravely defends his abrupt departure on the ground that, although he owes a duty to our courts, yet his obligation to the struggling patriots is higher and more imperative. It is quite probable that the American people will accept the apology. Of course they are deeply grieved over the apparent disrespect shown by the General in not waiting for acquittal or conviction, but the chances are that their sufferings on this account will be endured with patience. GARCIA is fully justified in hoping that, if he falls in battle, we will not treat his memory too harshly, or heap upon it any large amount of opprobrium, or say too often that he was a fugitive from justice. And if he comes back, representing a new nation instead of an enslaved province, his rearrest and trial are not likely to end in anything very severe. Perhaps the offended dignity of our courts might necessitate a sentence of imprisonment in a banquet hall for three or four hours, with hard work at speechmaking, but for one trained in guerrilla warfare that prospect need not shadow life with horrid apprehension.

ART NOTES.

—H. W. McVickar is known to the readers of our humorous weeklies as a prolific draughtsman of clever ideas and somewhat circumscribed technique. He has in his day illustrated a few books, generally dexterously, now and then with much originality, yet never quite satisfying. There may be seen just now, at Knoedler's Gallery, Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, two dozen original drawings, for a new publication, "The Evolution of Woman," that are in advance of previous efforts, and, though the manner of treatment and the spirit are appropriated at times from sources easily traceable, upon the whole the work is entertaining, and, if frothy, at least most amusing and to the point. There are some Germans who have been laid under tribute, illustrators in days gone by to Fliegende Blätter and other Berlin journals, whose eccentricities in the matter of pen and ink work have lingered in the mind of Mr. McVickar, and helped him out in making weird and droll results. But there is no fault to find on this score, for the artist has handled his material successfully, and accepted his hints intelligently. The drawings are easily comprehensible, they tell the story admirably, and here and there they possess considerable chic. It is when Mr. McVickar attempts the sentimental that he is less interesting. In the fashionable maiden, correctly gowned, gauntleted, and booted, his female is stiff, his faults of construction and absence of serious study are apparent. The minute feet and hands, the abnormally small waists, and the characterless face are obviously untrue and inartistic. In the broadly humorous, where no attempt is made to stick close to construction, and where caricature pure and simple is indulged in, the results are quite different, and the end is attained very satisfactorily. Mr. McVickar has already illustrated "Our Amateur Circus," Mr. Bangs's "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica," "Daisy Miller and an International Episode," and "Pastels in Prose," some of the drawings for which may be seen in this collection, in addition to the others.

—The London Figaro has this to say: "A great deal of nonsense has been written concerning the election of Mr. G. H. Boughton to full membership of the Royal Academy. The election has been described as an 'honor to America,' and a 'tribute to American art.' It is no more a tribute to American art than it is a tribute to American wooden nutmegs. Mr. Boughton was born in England, and, in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations, he remains an Englishman. He spent the earlier part of his life in America, it is true, but nearly all his best work was done in this country, and the anxiety of the Americans to claim him for their own is absurd. Mr. Boughton is a painter of pleasing but not strong or strikingly original pictures, and he also dabbles a little in literature, his stories being in some demand in the States because it pleases the Americans to fancy that he is one of them. If any one is in doubt as to which nationality Mr. Boughton belongs he had better ask the artist."

—Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, a Philadelphia artist, for some time residing in England, expects to return to this country in July, when she will endeavor to secure a suitable studio wherein to continue her work. Mrs. Merritt has been making some very successful mural decoration in the town near which she has been living. Her work is noteworthy in that it is executed directly upon the plaster, as much of the old masters' work was done.

—There died in Pesth, recently, at the age of sixty-three, M. Johann Janko, one of the most talented caricaturists in Europe. The number of his drawings, the majority of which have appeared in the comic papers of Austria-Hungary, though he also contributed many others as illustrations to books in the Hungarian and German languages, amounts to over 80,000.

William Pitt Wentworth, one of the oldest and most prominent architects of Boston, died April 12, at his residence, on Washington Street, Newton, at the age of fifty-seven years.

The Hated Carp.

From The Washington Star.

"All of the line fishermen, as well as the seine haulers of the Upper Potomac," observed Capt. James Barrett, "cordially indorse every word that Fish Commissioner Brice says in regard to the damage done by the carp that the Government, by the Fish Commission, forced into the Potomac. The carp may be of some value in the ponds throughout Germany, where they were originally raised, but there is no place for them in this country. Of course, they can be raised, and raised to any size, but as they are mud eaters, they are no good after they are raised, for it is only by filling them with pepper they can be eaten at all. These carp have nearly destroyed our bass, as well as all other kinds of game fish. The people out West saw years ago that the carp were a dangerous invasion, and killed them for fertilizers. They are fit for nothing else."

THE VENEZUELAN CONTROVERSY.

Ex-Minister Phelps's Narrow View Not That of the American People.

From Harper's Weekly.

The speech on the Venezuela controversy which was recently made by ex-Minister Phelps had the very great advantage of clearness and power. It was a weighty utterance, and there is a certain attractive simplicity about the argument that this country ought not to interfere in the affairs of foreign countries except to protect its material interests—itself. There seems, however, to be something more in the Monroe doctrine than the old rule that every nation has the right to defend itself against the acts of other nations that immediately and directly threaten its material well-being. A nation has the right to protect itself against remote consequences, and to guard against such evil results of international neighborhood as may be reasonably conjectured.

For example, it is clearly within the right of the United States to insist that no European power shall extend its territorial possessions on this hemisphere, on the ground that the greater the European interests in America the more likely is America to be involved in European complications—such complications, for instance, as result from the propinquity and actual contact of European nations in Africa. If Europeans are ever to fight in South America as they now threaten to fight in Africa, or even if the quarreling between them shall be no more than the uncomfortable bickering that threatens to result in war, but that really never does, the United States will find it difficult, if not impossible, to remain outside of the arena of disturbance. We should almost certainly find ourselves involved in the European controversies against which Washington warned his fellow-countrymen.

To come to particulars, this country has the right to object to the increase of British power in America, and to endeavor to prevent it. No one knows better than Mr. Phelps that England is not a good neighbor to the United States. In fact, Mr. Phelps's writings on the seal question have conveyed to a good many minds the impression that he was almost ready to go to extremes in that controversy. It is perfectly sure that war with Venezuela on the boundary question would be absurd, but it is also true that the United States has the right to say that its interests are threatened by every attempt on the part of a European Government to bring Europe and European complications nearer to us by imposing European institutions upon an unwilling American people. Moreover, this is not only the attitude of the present Administration; it is the attitude of the people of the United States, and it is recognized as a just and proper attitude by the statesmen of both of the great English parties. It is an established fact so far as the English-speaking world is concerned.

STATE SAVED BY THE NEWSPAPERS.

A Timely Exposure of the Scheme to "Improve" the Upper Hudson.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As a citizen of the State of New-York, I wish to express my appreciation of the incalculable service which has been rendered to the people of this State by the New-York papers, in exposing the real objects of the act "to provide for the improvement of the Hudson River," and "for the better supply of water for the Champlain Canal," which passed the Assembly, and probably came very near passing the Senate Monday night. If this bill should become a law it would place the watershed of the upper Hudson practically in the control of the lumber men and woodpulp manufacturers. Your paper was, I think, the first to call attention to the true inwardness of this measure.

Your statement that the bill is being "sneaked through," I can fully verify from my personal experience. As representing the owners of some 10,000 acres of land located in the watershed of the upper Hudson, I have repeatedly endeavored, both personally and through counsel, to obtain a public hearing, but without success. The sponsor of the bill finally consented, however, as the result of personal interviews with him by various parties interested, to offer an amendment exempting certain tracts of land from its operation. Not only did the Legislative Committees to whom the bill was referred fail to hold meetings on any of the dates appointed for hearings, but it was practically impossible to obtain, in the document room of either house, any copy of the bill on Tuesday of this week. Letters addressed to Senators asking for a hearing on the bill were met with the response that it had already been reported.

The long-suffering public of this State is accustomed to seeing all sorts of special legislation rushed through both houses in spite of protests or objection, and in more or less disregard of public opinion. It is not so common, however, that our so-called representatives are so lost to the appearance of decency as to deny even the form of a public hearing when it is demanded by reputable citizens, representing important interests.

Every exposure by the press of the unseemly methods prevalent in Albany regarding such bills as this, introduced in the interests of private firms or corporations, in open disregard of public opinion and the expressed wishes of the people, cannot but be of service. I trust that your efforts in this case will have the effect of rousing the attention of an apathetic public to the manner in which their interests are misrepresented in Albany.

Thanking you again, in common with the other papers which have given this matter attention, I am, Yours very truly,

JAMES MACNAUGHTON.

ALBANY, April 10, 1896.

Engels As a Dandy Soldier.

"Krieg im Frieden," the German original of the farce familiar to English playgoers as "The Passing Regiment," was revived at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, with Georg Engels in the rôle of Lieutenant von Reif-Reiflingen. His personation of the foppish officer was careful, adroit, and effective, but no more than when he acted the part of Senator Anderson or that of Major von Muzell, did the visitor from Berlin reveal the possession of any really remarkable talent.

If one may judge from these three specimens of his work, Herr Engels is simply a comedian of wide experience and versatility, to whom an author could intrust almost any rôle of the kind usually called "character parts" and be perfectly sure that it would receive intelligent and adequate interpretation. His popularity in Germany probably rests more on the fact that for years past no failures have been recorded against him than on the making of even a few brilliant successes. In its superficial perfection, his acting is highly admirable, and its technique is without blemish. He produces effects, too, with a broader, freer stroke than those to which patrons of the Irving Place Theatre have been accustomed, but that he can deeply move either the heart or the mind has certainly not been demonstrated, and is more than a little doubtful.

It is hardly fair, however, to treat last night's performance of "Krieg im Frieden" as though the object had been to present a star rather than a play. It was too well balanced, every part in it was too well played, to make even a suspicion of that sort possible. Genius as the bashful apothecary, and Anna Braga as old Heindorf's vivacious niece, won quite as much applause, and deserved it quite as well, as did the "Gast" whose name was printed in big letters on the programme. Hänseler, Ascher, Pfeil, Geldner, and Link, too, all contributed essential elements to a particularly enjoyable whole, while even the smallest parts were not neglected. For instance, Anna von Romanowska, who in another company would probably be called a, if not the, "leading lady," appeared for only a moment as a maid servant with a dozen words or so to say, but she spoke them with as much care as though she were playing Agate in "Der Herr Senator."

"Carmen" at the Opera.

The popularity of Bizet's beautiful opera "Carmen," with Mme. Calvé in the title rôle, continues. The work was performed once again at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and, considering the condition of the weather, the audience was one of flattering size. The sustained potency of this performance with the public is a fine tribute to the ability of one great artist. The cast offered last evening, while not notably weak at any one point, is, except in the case of Mme. Calvé, one of no more than ordinary merit. There is an excellent spirit underlying the work of all the principal singers, and more is done in this than in some other operas in the Metropolitan's list to create dramatic illusion.

Mme. Calvé's interpretation of the title rôle is too familiar to call for extended comment at this time. Her capriciousness in the matter of details is well known. Last night

SPAIN'S TROOPS DEFEATED

OVERWHELMED BY MACEO'S ARMY IN THE VICINITY OF LECHUZA.

The Battalion Under Command of Col. Debos Retreats to the San Claudio Estate, Where Gen. Inclan Comes to the Rescue—Heavy Losses Officially Suppressed—Col. Echevarria Failed to Execute Orders and Will Be Court-Martialed.

MADRID, April 14.—The Havana correspondent of the Imparcial telegraphs that the advance guard of Maceo's force has had an engagement near Lechuza with the Alfonso XIII. Battalion. The Spaniards were compelled to fall back upon their main body near San Claudio.

HAVANA, April 14.—Col. Debos reports that his battalion, in combination with other bodies of Spanish troops, left Mariel, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, for the purpose of giving the enemy battle. They met the advance guard of the insurgents, consisting of a force of 200 cavalry, who opened fire upon the Government column. The Spaniards continued their march toward Lechuza, although opposed at every step, and every elevation being occupied by them at the cost of a fight.

Upon arriving in the vicinity of Lechuza they found the insurgents gathered in strong force, and the enemy made an attempt to surround the Spanish column. The Spanish troops fought with great desperation against heavy odds, but were defeated with losses of many killed and wounded. Divining the intention of the enemy to encircle his column, Col. Debos ordered a retreat.

In the retreat, Capt. Tort deserves great praise for maintaining the formation of the rear guard, though attacked by a greatly superior force of the enemy's infantry. The Spanish column retired to the San Claudio estate, on the north coast, where the troops fortified themselves, awaiting the arrival of other Government columns. Gen. Inclan arrived with his column very opportunely, and the troops under Col. Debos were also protected by the gunboat Aierta, which kept the enemy at bay.

Col. Debos estimates that the force of the insurgents who charged upon his command numbered 5,000 men. The official report says that the losses of the enemy must have been very great, as many men were seen to fall before the fire of the Spanish troops. The Government column, according to the official report, lost one officer killed and one officer and thirteen soldiers wounded, but the fact is that the Government losses were very heavy, the details being withheld by the authorities.

A civilian, who volunteered to carry the news of the predicament of the Government column to the nearest telegraph station, met a bullet of the rebel fire, and was compelled to jump into the water twice to save himself.

Gen. Inclan reports that, upon his arrival at Col. Debos's camp, he compelled Maceo to retreat from San Claudio.

The Spanish column took seven hours to advance from Mariel to the point where it met the main body of insurgents. The retreat to the San Claudio estate, which is some distance west of Mariel, occupied seven hours. On their retreat the troops were exposed to a constant fire from the insurgents in the rear, and were frequently compelled to form squares to resist the charges of the enemy. It was necessary to use cannon to open a way for the retreat of the vanguard.

The wounded Spaniards were embarked upon a schooner under the fire of the Alerta.

According to the military authorities here, Col. Sanchez Echevarria, who had received orders to act in combination with Col. Debos and Gen. Inclan, failed to arrive in time to assist the other two bodies of Spanish troops. The authorities say that had he arrived in time, Maceo's force would have been badly whipped. Col. Echevarria has been relieved of his command and ordered to appear for trial before a court-martial.

SPAIN'S VIEW OF ARBITRATION.

European, but Not American, Opinion May Be Finally Invoked.

LONDON, April 14.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Pall Mall Gazette says that United States Minister Taylor and a number of the Spanish Ministers deny that President Cleveland has sent a note to Premier Canovas del Castillo explicitly laying down the policy of the American Administration in regard to Cuba.

Premier Canovas, the dispatch says, is ill, and it is impossible, in consequence, to obtain an interview with him. The dispatch says that the Government will refuse to accept any proposals based upon the terms of the alleged note, and adds:

"The coming Cortes will grant to Cuba every reasonable franchise that may be enjoyed under the Spanish flag. The Cuban question might be ultimately submitted to European opinion, but Spain will never allow it to be decided by American arbitration."

MEETING OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

Reception of Kaiser Wilhelm by Franz Joseph in Vienna.

VIENNA, April 14.—The German Emperor and Empress, with their eldest sons, Crown Prince William and Prince Eitel Frederick, arrived here at 10:15 o'clock this morning. They were received at the Southern Station by Emperor Francis Joseph, attended by five Archdukes, two Archduchesses, and a brilliant suite.

Austrian Generals, wearing Austrian and Prussian decorations, were also present. The station was guarded by the Tyrol Chasseurs. The two Emperors entered an open carriage drawn by six white horses and were driven to the palace. The Empress, the Princes, and the other members of the Imperial party, in similar carriages, followed the Emperors.

The Kaiser this afternoon granted a private audience to Count Badeni, President of the Austrian Council of Ministers. After the court banquet this evening the Imperial party attended the opera. The Empress and Crown Prince William and Prince Eitel Frederick will start for Berlin to-night.

During his stay at Venice, Emperor William discussed with King Humbert the subject of the reform of the Italian Army with a view to economies in the service.

Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed the German Crown Prince a Lieutenant in the Seventh Austrian Hussars, and Prince Eitel Frederick a Lieutenant of the Thirty-fourth Infantry Regiment.

TWO WARSHIPS LEAVE TURKEY.

Cruiser Marblehead Will Take Care of the Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Two of the three warships sent by the United States to give protection to American interests in Turkey have been withdrawn from Turkish waters, leaving the cruiser Marblehead to take care of the affairs of the missionaries. Cable dispatches received at the Neavy Department this morning reported the departure to-day of the flagship San Francisco from Piraeus, Greece, and the cruiser Minneapolis from Taranto, Italy, both bound for Naples.

The Minneapolis, to which Admiral Selfridge will change his flag, will go to Cronstadt, on the North Sea, in order that the Admiral and some of his officers may attend the coronation of Czar Nicholas and the Czarina, as representing the United States Navy.

The quietude in Armenia is understood to be the reason why these vessels have been permitted to leave the Syrian coast. It is not likely, however, that they will return to America at present. They will remain on the European station, rea[illegible] for any emergency that may arise in Turkey. No plans for their future have been made by the Navy Department.

EXPANSION OF NEWS DISPATCHES.

The Times Obtains a Verdict for Damages and Costs of Action.

LONDON, April 14.—The suit brought by The Times against the Central News, the plaintiff charging that the dispatches supplied by the defendant regarding the Chino-Japanese war were largely expanded, was concluded in the High Court of Justice today, the Central News consenting to a verdict for The Times of £5 damages and costs, The Times having withdrawn all the charges of fraud contained in the complaint upon which the action was based.

In the course of the proceedings the Central News established the fact, through the testimony of Moberley Bell, manager of The Times and the plaintiff's chief witness, that expansion of cable dispatches such as The Times complained of was customary with the Reuter, Dalziel, and other foreign news agencies. In the course of his testimony Mr. Bell praised the Reuter agency, but when he was shown a specimen of Reuter's expansion of foreign dispatches he promptly condemned it.

DEATH OF DR. WILLIAM SHARP.

Career of a Celebrated Old Physician of Great Britain.

LONDON, April 14.—Dr. William Sharp, F. R. S., died at Llandudno, Wales, Friday last.

Dr. Sharp was born at Armley, Jan. 21, 1805. He studied under Drs. Page and Goodenough, and in 1821 his uncle, the leading surgeon in Bradford, took him as a pupil. In 1825 his hospital career commenced in London at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, where Sir Astley Cooper was chief. In 1826 he obtained from the Society of Apothecaries his license to practice, that being the only legal qualification then necessary.

He went to Paris and attended lectures at the Sorbonne, and also attended lectures at the School of Medicine. In 1828 he returned to Bradford, and later, on his uncle's death, succeeded him. He was practically the founder of the system of local museums which is now followed by nearly every large town in England. For this the Fellowship of the Royal Society was conferred upon him in 1840.

Upon his suggestion the teaching of physical science was introduced in all the public schools. He investigated the various systems of medicine and discovered, as he thought, the laws of nature, or, as he called them, law facts, which might form for medicine a scientific basis and lead to great improvement in the art of healing. The details of these inquiries were given in a series of "Essays on Medicine," published at irregular intervals since 1851, and numbering sixty, and in a "Postscript."

Investors in Guiana Frightened.

COLON, Colombia, April 14.—Advices received here from Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, show that investors are stopping further ventures in gold mining, fearing that the decision of the American Venezuela Commission will be adverse to the territorial claims of Great Britain. A general suspension of mining operations in the disputed territory is expected.

Fatal Mine Explosion in Durham.

LONDON, April 14.—An explosion occurred in the Brancepeth coal mine, in the township of Willington, Durham, last evening. Eight bodies have been taken out of the pit, and it is feared that ten other miners are dead. Twenty-six others remain entombed in the mine, but there is a possibility of their being rescued.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Five negroes were garroted at Havana for crimes committed before the rebellion. The Chicago Associated Press gave a fantastic report of the execution, and Cuban officials, who did not know The Chicago Associated Press, are amazed, and take the trouble to deny.

—Sweden's Riksdag has adopted a measure to increase the custom rates on smoked pork to 30 ore per kilo, and the custom rates on pork not smoked to 20 ore. One hundred ore equals 26.8 cents of our money.

—Indian rebels against a new tax, in Oaxaca, Mexico, killed twelve officials at Juquela. The Government troops, small in number, punished the guilty and quelled the riot.

—Rebels in Cuba attacked laborers who were cutting sugar cane on the Constancia estate. Four guards and seven laborers were killed.

—A syndicate, not the German Emperor, as was reported, will own the racing cutter which the Hendersons are building.

—Mr. King, an ex-Director of the Bank of Montreal, died at Monte Carlo yesterday. He was seventy-three years old.

—Col William Ludlow, Military Attaché of the American Legation in London, was recalled at his request.

AFTER CHAIRMAN LAUTERBACH.

His Assembly District Workers Want More Patronage.

There is a row among the Platt Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District over Edward Lauterbach. Some of the members want another leader selected for the district, because they say Mr. Lauterbach has to attend to all the patronage of the city, and in so doing neglects the Twenty-ninth, which is his own district.

The Republican County Committee's constitution has nothing to say about district leaders, but that does not make any difference to the Republicans who want to get back to the old Assembly district system, which was supposed to have been abolished in favor of the election district system.

A call was sent out by Col. De Witt Clinton Ward, George H. Davis, and a few others, for a caucus to be held at Terrace Garden last night. It is said that notices of this caucus were sent only to men who wanted another district leader. Most of the other Republican Captains in the district got wind of the scheme, however, and attended last night's meeting. Col. Ward presided.

There was a lively session, in which George H. Davis was accused of creating much of the trouble, through a desire to secure a hold on the district.

A motion was made to make Mr. Lauterbach the "leader." Others wanted Simon Hess elected to look after the district affairs. Loud talking was indulged in. The charge was made that it was nothing but a "snap" caucus called by men who had no authority to do so.

George Burnham, the Captain of one of the Brookfield, or anti-Platt, election districts, said he could not understand why he had been invited, but he had enjoyed the fight very much, and would move that the motion to make Mr. Lauterbach the district leader be laid on the table.

A vote was taken, and twenty-six voted in favor of it, and twenty-two against the motion. Therefore Mr. Lauterbach was not elected district leader, and there is a fight in his own Assembly district, which may not amount to much, or may restore the anti-Platt men to the control of the district.

Dr. Peters, the "Explorer."

From The Saturday Review.

Dr. Peters once wrote a book entitled "New Light on Dark Africa," in which he shows us the sort of light that his work has thrown on that continent. In August, 1889, he started up the Tana River, in British East Africa, at the head of an armed force of Somali. Before the end of that month, by the capsizing of a canoe, he lost, among some loads of ammunition and brandy, "the only load of beads I possessed." He continued his journey, as he tells us, "without any articles of barter."

He, of course, had not sufficient food with him to last for the whole journey, and could not have carried it if he had. In consequence, as he explains, "the determination to advance without the requisite articles of barter once for all decided the character the expedition was for the future to bear." (op. cit. pages 152 and 153.) As the caravan was obliged to get food and had no money with which to buy it, food had to be stolen.

The subsequent history of the expedition is, therefore, one long story of raid, loot, and massacre. No traveler has followed in Peters's footsteps without feeling the ill effects of the distrust of Europeans that has resulted from his action. The harm he did cannot be undone in less than a generation.

Recalled by the Playfair Case.

From The Paris Messenger.

There was a case at Montpellier some years ago, which, though far more dramatic than the Kitson-Playfair one, resembled the latter in that it largely turned on the revelation of professional secrets. A doctor of medicine at Montpellier was consulted by a mother as to one of his patients who was a suitor for her daughter's hand. The doctor at first gave an evasive answer to the questions put to him, but when the lady point blank asked him whether, as the father of a family, he would give his daughter to the young man, he felt constrained to reply in the negative. As the result of this communication the marriage was broken off.

Some days later the doctor's carriage drove up to the local school of medicine, which he was in the habit of attending, without either the physician or his coachman. Search was at once made, and the unfortunate men were found lying dead on the road some distance away.

For a time the origin of the crime was wrapped in mystery, but eventually the act was traced to the disappointed suitor, who, however, had blown out his own brains before the discovery was made.

SCHOONER ELISHA GIBBS FOUNDERS.

Rescuers of Her Crew Nearly Lost Their Lives.

QUARANTINE, S. I., April 14.—Capt. Henry M. Kenner and Mate T. F. Russell of the American schooner Elisha Gibbs were passengers on the British steamer Kingswell, which arrived to-night from St. Michaels. The Kingswell left Licata March 14, Messina 18, and Palermo 21 with a cargo of fruit and sulphur for this port, and stopped at St. Michaels to replenish her coal supply. There she embarked the two seamen, who had been shipwrecked in mid-ocean, and after some terrible experiences were rescued and landed at St. Michaels.

The Elisha Gibbs left Newport News March 1 with a cargo of coal for New-Bedford. She was manned by the Captain and seven men. The day of sailing the wind commenced to blow strong from the northwest, increasing in force until the third. When off Absecom the schooner was stripped of all her canvas, the wind blowing it to ribbons, and her boats were swept away by the enormous seas which flooded the vessel fore and aft. She soon became unmanageable and was obliged to run before the gale.

The schooner pounded and strained, the sea tossing her about in an alarming manner until she sprang a leak. The situation was now serious, as it was apparent that she would float but a few hours, and there was no boat in which to leave her. The steamer Scottish Prince hove in sight on March 6 at 4:30 A. M. and was signaled for assistance. The steamer responded promptly and lowered a boat, in charge of the second officer, which went to the wreck, and after considerable difficulty four men were hauled, by means of lines, to the lifeboat. These were safely taken to the steamer, and the lifeboat returned for a second trip.

When but a short distance from the side of the steamer the boat capsized and the crew were thrown into the sea. The cutter of the steamer was quickly lowered in charge of the first officer, and the men, who were nearly exhausted, were picked up. The second officer was with difficulty restored to consciousness.

The first officer, with the cutter, then went to the wreck and took off the rest of her crew. The crew of the schooner saved nothing but the clothes they wore.

The Scottish Prince was on a voyage from New-Orleans for Genoa. She stopped at St. Michaels for coal and landed the shipwrecked mariners. The Captain and Mate embarked on the Kingswell, leaving the crew to come home by the Portuguese steamer Peninsular, which will leave St. Michaels on the 18th.

The schooner Elisha Gibbs was built in Bath, Me., in 1880, and was of 465 tons register. She was owned by P. G. Thompson and others of New-Bedford, Mass.

VENERABLE SENATOR MORRILL.

His Eighty-sixth Birthday Celebrated by a Brilliant Reception.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The anniversary of Senator Morrill's eighty-sixth birthday was celebrated to-night by a large and brilliant reception, at his residence, on Thomas Circle. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers sent the Senator. President Cleveland sent pansies and orchids, which were arranged on a table near the mantel, flanked by jars of roses and other flowers sent by other friends.

In the library, where the seats were cozily arranged for conversation, the congratulatory letters and telegrams were an interesting feature. An elegant supper was served throughout the reception. Senator and Mrs. Morrill received in the front drawing room, assisted by their only son, James Morrill, and his aunt, Miss Swan.

The eighty-sixth birthday found the Senator in excellent health and the best of spirits. Both he and Mrs. Morrill are now in much better health than for years. Neither of the Senator's brothers nor his sister was able to be present, as it is their custom to visit him only in the Summer.

He has a twin brother and sister who have just passed their seventy-fifth year, and two brothers younger, and their father lived to be ninety-seven, so the family is rather remarkable for longevity.

Among the guests to-night were a number of young people, as well as several of the Morrills' oldest neighbors, who were also celebrating their birthdays. The Vice President, Speaker Reed, and nearly every Senator and family, as well as diplomatic and resident friends, were among the guests.

Senator Morrill was in his seat to-day in the Senate Chamber, as active and as alert as at any time. When the day's session was opened with prayer, the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Milburn, in his invocation, made appropriate allusion to the occasion, and the prayer was ordered to be printed in The Record. In this prayer the Chaplain described Mr. Morrill as "hale in body; clear, sound, and vigorous in intellect; happy in his family, and in the warm, loving esteem of his brothers in the Senate, of the people of his own State, and of his fellow-citizens throughout this broad land."

ALL SEIZED WEAPONS DESTROYED.

Those Taken by Washington Policemen Dumped into the Potomac.

From The Washington Times.

The law passed by Congress two years ago ordering the destruction of all weapons taken from persons convicted in the Police Court of carrying them has proved to be a popular measure.

Heretofore these weapons were disposed of to the highest bidders at the sales of unclaimed property that the Police Department holds every year. This practice aroused a great deal of comment, although it had been a custom of long standing, in that the bureau of the City's Government organized for the observance of peace and order and the detection and prevention of crime should, in a measure, aid and abet crime by selling at public auction pistols, dirks, knives, razors, &c.

The evil of the old system was forcibly illustrated in the Police Court the other day, when the defendant said that he procured the razor found on him at one of the sales. He was a negro, and had attempted to cut one of his own race.

After conviction in court the Judge orders the weapon found on the offender turned over to the Police Property Clerk, who makes an entry of it on a list, with the name of the defendant, date of trial, and character of the weapon, which is so tagged and numbered to correspond with the register. It is then packed away in a room of the big red brick building on Louisiana avenue.

When a sufficient number have accumulated they are placed in a patrol wagon, carried to the wharf, and put on board the patrol boat Joe Blackburn, with Mr. Sylvester, Commodore Sutton, and some of the policemen attached to the river front station on board. The time selected is usually in the Spring. If the bow of the boat is a broad anvil. The weapon is placed on it, and a heavy-weight policeman, with a sledgehammer, smashes the implement of crime to smithereens. One blow suffices for a razor, and razors form the majority of the collection.

The officer swings his arm twice for a pistol. Most of the revolvers are cheap affairs, usually of the popular bulldog pattern. The costliest one now awaiting destruction is valued at $8. After all the weapons have been broken and rendered useless their further and most absolute destruction is accomplished by dumping the remnants into the Potomac. In the bed of the river they soon rust and rot away.

A Weak Defense of Dr. Playfair.

From The London Speaker.

The leader writers are all shouting approval of the extraordinary verdict of the jury in the case of Kitson versus Playfair. But, despite the clamor of the foolish, there is a very strong opinion among men whose judgment is worth having that the verdict is a most unjustifiable one—first, in the amount of damages given to the plaintiff; and, secondly, in the imputation it appears to cast upon the motives of the defendant. Whether Dr. Playfair was right or wrong in his opinion as a medical man is a question which can be settled only by experts in his own profession; but that he was actuated by any sordid motives, or by anything but a strong sense of duty in the course he took, will not be believed by any one who knows him. In the medical profession there is a strong feeling of sympathy for him, and that feeling will certainly spread among intelligent people everywhere. If Mr. Justice Hawkins's dictum is to stand, to the heavy obligations already attached to the medical man will be added that of not being allowed to make a confidante of his own wife or brother, even on a question that closely affects the family honor.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BUCKINGHAM—Robert C. Pruyn of Albany.

—HOFFMAN—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington.

—NORMANDIE—Charles S. Francis of The Troy Times.

—SAVOY—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington.

—PARK AVENUE—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy.

—MURRAY HILL—Marshall McDonald of Troy and Lady Van Horne of Montreal.

—WINDSOR—Ex-Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo and Gen. James Barnett of Ohio.

—WALDORF—Ex-Congressmen John Sanford and Stephen Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y.; George Bleistein of Buffalo, and Judge William A. Fisher of Baltimore.

—HOLLAND—Senator James McMillan of Michigan, Capt. W. W. Peabody of Cincinnati, E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica, John H. Farrell of Albany, and R. R. Soper of Elmira.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Charles Emory Smith and Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia, Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, Judge Joseph Potter of Whitehall, N. Y.; W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, and Congressman Richard C. McCormick.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—5 A. M.—920 Second Avenue; Ralph Dreyfus; damage, $150.

—10:25 A. M.—168 Madison Street; cellar; damage trifling.

—2:15 P. M.—865 West Fiftieth Street; flat of Ida E. Furdy; no damage.

—5:30 P. M.—213 East Thirteenth Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

—7:30 P. M.—825 Tenth Avenue; Isidor Abraham; store; damage, $10.

MOVES IN THE BEST CIRCLES: Cleveland Swell Special Cycle.—Adv.

A WRONG ANNOUNCEMENT

MISS LILLIAN C. MOERAN NOT ENGAGED TO LORD PERCY ST. MAUR.

No Warrant, Her Father Says, for the Advertisement that She Was to Marry the Duke of Somerset's Brother—The Notice Written on Paper of a Kind Not Used by the Moerans and Apparently in a Woman's Handwriting.

This announcement, which would be an exceedingly interesting social chronicle were it true, was pronounced yesterday by the parents of Miss Moeran to be without foundation:

MOERAN—ST. MAUR.—Lillian C. Moeran, elder daughter of Edward H. Moeran of New-York and Lord Percy St. Maur, brother of the present Duke of Somerset and his heir presumptive. April the eleventh.

The announcement was published as an advertisement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES in perfect good faith. The notice was sent through the mails and was written on small note paper, bearing the crest of the Moeran family and its motto, "Fides non timet." In the envelope was a visiting card of Edward H. Moeran, father of the young woman, with the address of his city home, 55 Irving Place, and his country place, Gortmore, near Southampton, L. I. The notice was apparently written by a woman, and the writing and orthography were those of an educated person. There was nothing to excite suspicion in the request for publication, and the cost of the notice was debited to Mr. Moeran.

The father of the young lady is a well-known lawyer, who comes of a celebrated Irish family, and is esteemed and welcomed in the social world. He is a member of the Union League Club and the Shinnecock and St. Andrew's Golf Clubs. Until recent years he was famous as a cricket player. He is happily circumstanced, and is a generous entertainer.

Mr. Moeran did not know of the announcement until after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was perfecting a deed when he received the congratulations of a copyist. Mr. Moeran was astounded when an explanation was given, but before he could get home he had to endure other felicitations from a client. He found Miss Lillian, her sister, Miss Amy S. Moeran, and his wife preparing to go to Gortmore, a plan that was decided on several days ago. They knew of the announcement, and Miss Moeran, who for some time has been in poor health, was acutely distressed and mortified.

Mr. Moeran learned from his wife that on a visit to Europe last year his daughter had the entrée of society in England, and that among many persons of note that she met was Lord Percy St. Maur. He is nearly thirty years the senior of Miss Moeran, and a dilletante bachelor of blameless life. His brother, the Duke of Somerset, is childless, and Lord Percy is the heir presumptive to the Dukedom.

"Lord Percy certainly met my daughter," said Mr. Moeran last night, "and he may have paid her such attention that men in society think courtesy demands, but that is all. It is a year since Miss Moeran saw him. Lord Percy has never been to this country, and there has been no correspondence between him and my daughter.

"As to the authorship of the false notice of engagement, I am entirely in the dark. I suspect no one, and have no theories, but I shall not let the matter rest. The only basis that I can suggest for this very abominable act is that gossip may have been started by Miss Moeran innocently naming Lord Percy as one of those she met on the other side of the Atlantic of whom she had no reason to form other than a good opinion. I have such an opinion, and shall probably write to-day to Lord Percy to guard against his forming judgment on tattle or newspaper reports.

"Coming to our note paper, it was out of date with us. We do not now use the crest that was on the paper on which the notice was written. But be this as it may, I believe that it was stolen from my room in my house, and within four days. A number of my visiting cards were stolen within this time, and I understand that notices similar to that received by THE NEW-YORK TIMES were sent to other newspapers. I shall employ an expert in handwriting if through my own efforts I cannot identify the writer of the notice.

"I can answer for my household. There is neither malice nor mischief in any of my staff of servants. I assert this positively. My son receives a number of his friends at home, and they could have gone to my room, but I scout the idea that one of them was capable of such despicable conduct, the detection of which would mean social death."

There was a story yesterday that several days ago society gossipped pleasantly and speculatively about Miss Moeran and Lord Percy St. Maur, and that at the Livingston-Robb wedding reception, Miss Moeran was congratulated on her engagement to the prospective successor to the Dukedom of Somerset. This tattle was found to have only a flimsy foundation. At Miss Louise Robb's wedding those who congratulated her were in a happy mood for bantering, and a friend of Miss Moeran laughingly and slyly suggested that all would be glad to hear of her engagement. She blushed and said that she had no such announcement to make. It was then tacitly understood that the allusion, made banteringly and in the spirit of the joyous occasion, was to attentions of a commonplace order paid to Miss Moeran last Summer at Southampton by a gentleman who was certainly not Lord Percy St. Maur.

The St. Maurs belong to one of the oldest noble families of England. The lineage is traced without one link being obscure or in doubt to the St. Maurs, "corruptly called Seymour," of 1240. The family motto is "Foy pour devoir." The Dukedom is the second in seniority of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It was created by Edward VI. in 1546, that of Norfolk being created in 1483. The present Duke of Somerset, the fifteenth, is Algernon St. Maur. He is also Sir Algernon de St. Maur, Baronet, and Baron Seymour of Hache. He was born July 22, 1846, and succeeded his father, Algernon Percy Banks, the fourteenth duke, in October, 1894. His mother was Horatia Isabella Harriet Morier. Lord Algernon married Susan Margaret Richards MacKinnon of Staithaird, Isle of Syke.

Lords Percy and Ernest de St. Maur, the Duke of Somerset's brothers, are twins, having been born on Nov. 11, 1847. Lord Percy arrived in the world a couple of minutes before his brother, and thus is in direct line of succession. He was a Major in the First Battalion of Royal Fusiliers. The fourth brother is Lord Edward St. Maur, born in 1849.

In the line of the St. Maur ancestry was Thomas Seymour, Baron of Sudeley, who married Queen Catherine, widow of Henry VIII., became Lord Admiral of England, and was beheaded for treason in 1548. His sister, Jane, married King Henry, and was the mother of Edward VI., who ordered the death of her brother Thomas.

MEMORIAL TO COL. COCKERILL.

Warm Tributes from Members of the Press Club—The Funeral.

A memorial meeting of the New-York Press Club was held last night in honor of the memory of Col. John A. Cockerill, who died recently in Cairo, Egypt. There was a large attendance of members. Resolutions were adopted deploring the death of Col. Cockerill, who was President of the Press Club for five years.

President Joseph Howard, Jr., in calling the meeting to order, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Col. Cockerill.

"I believe," he said, "that every one in this room has assembled here to express sorrow at the loss we have sustained. The monkeys of life sneer at sentiment, but the good fellows love sentiment. Everybody here felt that he had lost a friend when he read the telegram announcing the death of Col. Cockerill."

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed. It consisted of Foster Coates, Robert B. Roosevelt, W. E. S. Fales, Dr. J. M. Frederich, and Charles Sutherland.

The committee presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The New-York Press Club, at a special meeting held on April 14, 1896, in the clubhouse, desires to express its profound sorrow and regret at the untimely death of its late President, John A. Cockerill.

In a long and successful career in the newspaper world he distinguished himself as a brilliant reporter, an able and diplomatic correspondent, a skillful editor, and a talented manager, and, above all, as one who took advantage of every invention and discovery to increase the scope and excellence of the daily press.

As member and President of the New-York Press Club for five years he evinced an interest and affection for its welfare that will never be forgotten. He increased its activities, developed its philanthropies, and raised it to a condition of which every member will always be proud.

In private life he was a true friend, a warm-hearted companion, a generous employer, a public-spirited citizen, an enthusiastic patriot, and a brave soldier.

Mr. Coates, in presenting the memorial, said that Col. Cockerill had a manner as winsome as a woman. Mrs. Cockerill, he said, asked him to express her thanks to the Press Club for the many letters of sympathy which she received.

"Col. Cockerill," he said, "was a brave and an honest man. He was a hard fighter and asked no quarter from any man."

Murat Halstead spoke in warm terms of the work that Col. Cockerill had done as a newspaper man.

John W. Keller told of the work Col. Cockerill had done in connection with the charity fund of the Press Club.

"Col. Cockerill," he said, "was the truest and noblest of men. His death was one that I would like to die. He died in harness as a newspaper man. He was a born newspaper man, and nothing could attract him from the business."

Col. William L. Brown also spoke in eloquent terms of Col. Cockerill.

Dr. McMurran said Col. Cockerill expressed a wish to Mrs. Cockerill, while in Japan, that when he died he should be buried in St. Louis, and that a funeral service should be held in this city, at which the Rev. Dr. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church should deliver an address.

A committee of three, consisting of J. I. C. Clarke, Charles W. Price, and John W. Keller, was appointed to consult with Mrs. Cockerill as to the funeral services when the body arrives. A committee will be appointed to accompany the body to St. Louis.

Among those present were Marshall P. Wilder, A. M. Palmer, George H. Dickinson, Samuel Carpenter, J. I. Charlouis, W. C. Berri, N. Steele Gray, Dr. Nagle, Stephen Fiske, J. H. Bresiln, N. B. De Freece, Dr. Charles J. Perry, and P. J. Hanway.

SUMMER WITHOUT A SPRING.

Thermometer in the Seventies—No Such April Record in Years.

Those who looked on the thermometer at noon yesterday saw Summer heat recorded. The change from icy blasts and snow and sleet was welcome enough in its way, only many objected to see Summer coming at one stride, without any intermediate hint of Spring between the two.

Mr. Dunn admitted that his weather was very warm, and complacently predicted that it was but a foretaste of what New-Yorkers may expect this Summer. The thermometer at 8:30 o'clock in the morning registered the temperate degree of 59. Then it began a gradual ascent, gaining one or more degrees an hour until 1 P. M., when it jumped to 70°. Three hours later it had gone to 74°, its highest mark during the day.

The average temperature yesterday was 68°, the average for the corresponding date of last year is 48°, and that for the corresponding date of the last twenty years is 49°. The hottest April day on record was April 14, 1880, when the thermometer went to 76°.

The hot wave extended over the northern part of the Middle States and covered all of New-York State. In the central Mississippi Valley it was from 4° to 10° cooler than it was here. It will be slightly cooler to-day, Mr. Dunn thinks, and generally fair weather conditions are predicted.

A slow, warm wind blowing from the southward, came sighing through the city, but there was nothing bracing or refreshing in its languid touch. Ulsters were relegated to clothes chests, and no one felt the need of Spring overcoats, though, as a melancholy tribute to the vagaries of New-York weather, most every one had a light overcoat slung over his arm.

HORSEPLAY OF THE ALDERMEN.

Remarkable Resolution by Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Olcott's Explanation.

Alderman Dwyer introduced this remarkable resolution at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen:

Resolved, That the original Home Guards of the Eighth Ward be permitted to parade (8,000 strong) with a brass band and fife and drum corps and two cannon through West Eighty-fourth Street, from Central Park West, with the privilege of marching and counter-marching through said street, such permit to continue only from 7 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, April 19, 1896, until 7 A. M. April 20, 1896.

Alderman Olcott looked dumfounded. He lives on West Eighty-fourth Street. But he voted for the resolution. President Jeroloman asked Mr. Dwyer if he would not withdraw his resolution. Mr. Dwyer said he would not. Alderman Landry said: "I vote 'Nay,' but I will change if Alderman Olcott will explain why he voted 'Yea.'"

"I ask to be excused from explaining at this time," said Mr. Olcott.

The resolution was declared lost, and Mr. Olcott looked overjoyed. Then the story came out. It seems that when Alderman Marshall was married last week Alderman Olcott told Alderman Dwyer that if Mr. Dwyer succeeded in kissing the bride he would vote for any resolution that Alderman Dwyer might introduce for a year. Mr. Dwyer claimed to have kissed the bride. Hence yesterday's horseplay.

Sumter Day Celebrated.

The thirtieth anniversary of the reraising on Fort Sumter of the National flag was celebrated last night by a camp fire reception and ball of Anderson Battalion, at Wendell's Assembly Rooms, at 334 West Forty-fourth Street. The Anderson Battalion consists of the Anderson Zouaves, Anderson-Williams Post, No. 304, G. A. R., Anderson Battery, A. S. O. V., and Anderson Cadet Corps. A feature of the evening was an exhibition drill, dress parade, and review of the battalion. The flag was hoisted at the Battery at sunrise by Christopher R. Forbes, who was accompanied by the Anderson Zouaves, Sixty-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, under command of Capt. Charles E. Morse, and Anderson-Williams Post, 304, G. A. R., Adjt. Hendrickson in command.

Trinity College Alumni Dinner.

The New-York Alumni of Trinity College held their annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy last evening. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert, President of the association, presided. The President of Trinity College, the Rev. Dr. G. W. Smith, spoke on the project for establishing a School of Technology by the citizens of Hartford. The computed cost was $400,000. One-tenth had been subscribed, and the outlook was hopeful. Bishop Potter responded to the toast "Sig ill coll trin cano," which is the motto of the college. Among the other speakers were Col. Jacob L. Greene, Paul Du Chaillu, Prof. Robb, and P. H. Woodward. There were seventy alumni present.

Tremendous Rain in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 14.—Great damage was done in the neighborhood of Brookhaven, Miss., by the extraordinarily heavy rain last night.

The tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad have been washed up near Bogue Chitto, a few miles south of Brookhaven, and trains probably will not be able to run for the next thirty hours. The water in the streams is said to be higher than ever before known. Torrents of rain have fallen in this city all day.

JACOB WORTH IN CONTROL

HIS FOLLOWERS SEAT THEIR DELEGATES TO COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Brooklyn Republican Organization Now Completely in His Power, As He Has a Safe Working Majority and Can Direct the Machinery of His Party to Do As He Wishes—Charges of Perjury Made at the Meeting.

The forces of ex-Senator Jacob Worth won a decided victory over the forces of City Works Commissioner Theodore B. Willis, at the meeting of the Kings County Republican County Committee, which was held in the new Johnston Building, Brooklyn, last night. Not only did the Worth men outvote the Willis men, but they gained four new members of the County Committee, and hereafter they will have a safe working majority.

This result was attained by a vote to reject a report of the Committee on Organization respecting a contest in the Third District of the Thirteenth Ward. The committee, of which Register of Arrears Henry A. Powell is Chairman, reported that in its opinion John Dresher, Jr., John Knaup, Lawrence E. Malone, and Joseph Enderlie, all Willis men, should be seated as delegates to the County Committee, and John Dresher, Jr., should be the Executive Committee member. This report was attacked and severely criticised by Worth members of the Committee on Organization, who denounced it as fraudulent, and, a vote being taken, it was rejected, and William H. Leaycraft, Albert C. Hobley, R. F. Smith, and James Dunn, all Worth men, were seated by a vote of 75 to 65.

The debate was acrimonious, and charges of perjury were openly made. The ward primary was held on the night of Dec. 24, 1895, at 210 South Fourth Street, the residence of Col. Fred C. Cocheu. The meeting was so noisy that Col. Cocheu ordered the men out of the house and threatened to go up stairs and drive them out. They then left.

There the dispute arose. The Willis men claimed that a vote to adjourn was put and carried, and twenty-six men adjourned to the Masonic Temple and held a meeting, electing Willis delegates to the County Committee. The Worth men returned to Col. Cocheu's house and elected Worth delegates. At the hearing held before the Committee on Organization it was claimed by the Worth men that no motion to adjourn was put, and therefore the Masonic Temple primary was irregular. Chairman Powell's report was favorable to the Willis delegates.

As soon as the report was read, John L. Smith of the Fifteenth Ward, a Worth member of the Committee on Organization, declared that the report as first prepared was favorable to the Worth delegates. He wanted to know why that had been changed. Then Algernon Percy Banks, of the Eighth Ward, spoke for nearly an hour Mr. Powell was kept busy explaining. He said affidavits were submitted in proof of the Willis men's claims, while the Worth men submitted none. This statement was denied by Worth men, who charged the Willis men of affidavits with perjury. Benjamin F. Blair, who is a leader of the Willis men, declared he would not countenance fraud, and he forced an admission from Mr. Powell that the report was changed after the turbulent meeting of the County Committee a month ago, when the Willis men bolted from the meeting and the Worth men transacted business alone.

A vote being taken, several

INVITE ENGLISH RUNNERS

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB ARRANGING INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Bacon to Meet Conneff, Bredin to Meet Kilpatricks, and Shaw and Bradley to Run Against Chase and Wefers—The Englishmen's Expenses to be Paid and the Contests to be Next September—Fine Records of Bacon and Conneff.

F. E. Bacon, E. C. Bredin, Shaw, and Bradley, the English champion athletes, have been invited to visit this country next September and compete in a series of matches with champions of the New-York Athletic Club

A meeting of the Athletic Committee of the New-York Athletic Club was held last night at the clubhouse, and the scheme discussed in full. Two letters have been sent to E. C. Bredin of the London Athletic Club and these were approved by the committee. The first letter was from Secretary Gulick, and is as follows:

E. C. Bredin, Esq., London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge, Fulham Road, London.

Dear Sir: The matter in regard to which you and Mr. Conneff of this club have been in correspondence was laid before the Athletic Committee by him in answer thereto, and at the request of the Athletic Committee I hereby issue a challenge on behalf of this club for a one (1) mile match race between Thomas P. Conneff of this club and F. E. Bacon of the London Athletic Club, to be run in this city or vicinity in September next for a suitable trophy, this club to pay the expenses of Mr. Bacon and one (1) attendant from London to New-York and return and for four (4) weeks in this country.

If this challenge is acceptable, I should be happy to receive prompt notice of the same, and would be glad to communicate with you in regard to any further arrangements which you may consider necessary in connection with the matter. Yours very respectfully,

JOHN C. GULICK, Secretary.

Feeling that the best interests of American athletics would be subserved, and that the invitation of some of the best of England's amateurs would be of unqualified benefit to international competition, Bartow S. Weeks, the club's Captain, addressed the following, also to Mr. Bredin:

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1896.

E. C. Bredin, Esq., London A. C., Stamford Bridge, Fulham Road, London:

Dear Sir: Our Athletic Committee has to-day forwarded you a formal challenge on behalf of Mr. T. P. Conneff for a match race with Mr. F. E. Bacon. Should the match be arranged, it has occurred to me that you would in all probability desire to accompany Mr. Bacon, and in that case we would be glad also to arrange a match between yourself and Mr. C. H. Kilpatrick for the half mile.

There have also been some rumors over here that both Mr. Shaw and Mr. Bradley would be glad to meet again Mr. Chase and Mr. Wefers of our club, and if that is the case we would willingly arrange matches for them also. Of course if such a series were arranged we would expect to pay their expenses.

Hoping to hear from you favorably, believe me, yours very truly,

BARTOW S. WEEKS, Captain.

That some idea of the immense importance which can be attached to a match between Conneff and Bacon can be gathered from a glance at the best performances of each, which are subjoined.

In 1886 Conneff won the Irish championship at a half mile in 2:00 2-5, and the mile in 4:32 3-5; in 1887 the four-mile Irish championship, in 20:55 4-5; in 1888, the four-mile Irish championship, in 20:48, and in 1888 he defeated Carter, the then American champion, in a four-mile match race in Dublin, in the sterling time of 19:44.

He shortly afterward came to America and immediately swept the board in the way of records and championships, winning the American championship of the National Association of Amateur Athletes, at one mile, in 4:32 3-5, the Amateur Athletic Union championship at one mile, from Gibbs, the Canadian champion, in 4:27 1-5, and the five-mile race in each of the championships held by the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, and the Amateur Athletic Union, in 25:35 and 26:46 3-5, respectively. In Canada, in the same year, he easily won the mile championship in 4:32 4-5, and the two-mile in 10:10. In 1889 the five-mile American championship was placed to his credit in the time of 26:42. The year 1890 saw him the winner of the five and ten mile championships, the first being accomplished in 25:37 4-5, and the latter in 55:32 4-5.

The two-mile Canadian championship of 1890, in the cracking time of 9:35 3-5, is another of his performances, and St. Louis, in 1891, he again placed the double event to his credit, winning the mile in 4:30 3-5, and the five-mile in 27:38 2-5. The Canadian two-mile also went to him during 1891 in 9:58 1-5.

His performances during the past year are still first in the public mind, and his three-quarters in 3:02 4-5, and the mile in 4:15 3-5, both accomplished at Travers Island last August, will both take a lot of beating.

While Bacon's records show him to be a runner par excellence, they give no idea of the scope of the man's ability, and the races in prospect, as outlined by the New-York Athletic Club, will, if he is not affected by climatic changes, be productive of some of the finest and fastest distance running the world has ever seen, not barring the famous 4:12 3-5 made by W. G. George and William Cummings in the mile during their memorable series.

In 1893 Bacon won the northern counties (English) cross-country championship, and the one-mile English championship at Northampton in 4:22. The year 1894 saw him in Edinburgh, in which city he placed a mile run to his credit in 4:18 1-5. He also obtained the Scotch record for five miles by running the distance in 24:57 2-5. At Huddersfield, England, the same year, he won the one-mile championship in 4:25 2-5, and four miles in 19:48 3-5. In April, 1895, he placed the ten-mile English championship to his credit with a record of 52:48. During the same month he won a six-mile scratch race in 30:17 2-5. At London he won the English championship at one mile in 4:17, the English amateur record at the distance.

In addition, he has won innumerable northern counties championships and district championships. He is reputed as being able to run 440 yards in 0:51, and has run 880 yards in 1:57, which form shows him to be possessed of a vast deal of speed, while his stamina is without question.

He is slender in build and stands about 5 feet 10 inches high. He has been running for about six years and is a natural runner, being able to negotiate any distance.

If Bacon is not affected by climatic changes, Conneff will have to be in his best form to win, as the Englishman has powers the equal of which Conneff has not competed against.

ATLANTIC'S NEW COURSES.

Laid Off the Clubhouse for the Adams and Washington Cup Races.

The Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club have arranged the courses for the races to be sailed on the Upper Bay on June 6 and 13. These races are for the Adams Cup, for sloops and catboats, and the Washington Cup, for thirty-footers.

The course for the sloops and thirty-footers will be from off the clubhouse to and around the bell buoy off Bay Ridge, then to and around the bell buoy off Robbin's Reef Light, then to and around red buoy No. 14, and then to the clubhouse. This course will be sailed twice over, and must be sailed the other way around, according to the direction of the wind.

The catboats will start at the same place and sail to the bell buoy off Bay Ridge. Then they will go to the bell buoy No. 14, and back to the starting line. This course is to be sailed over twice, and may be sailed the other way.

Chairman John L. Bliss of the Regatta Committee says a race will be arranged for fifteen-footers the same day as the other races. The course will probably be from off the clubhouse to red buoy No. 14, then to a stakeboat anchored in Gowanus Bay, and back to the clubhouse.

HUDSON RIVER YACHTSMEN.

Busy Building New Boats and Overhauling Old Ones for the Season.

The fleet of the Hudson River Yacht Club is being overhauled, and nearly all the boats will be in the water this month. The clubhouse is at the foot of Ninety-third Street, and several of the yachts have been Wintering on the beach and ways there. A big derrick has been set up to be used in stepping masts in the yachts.

Frank S. Gray has had a half-rater built on the Sound, and it is expected at the clubhouse in a few days. William Pink has been spending his spare time building a thirty-foot cabin cat at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth Street. The boat is nearly finished, and is a very neat-looking craft. Albert C. Roussell's new twenty-one-foot naphtha launch arrived off the clubhouse yesterday morning.

The first boat in the water this season was "Tom" Roach's thirty-foot sloop Atlanta. Dr. Rankoffer will launch his sloop Drusilla to-day, and as soon as she gets out of the way Dr. Spencer's sloop Anglaise will be launched. Men are at work overhauling and sandpapering the cabin sloop Henrietta. The cabin sloop Mermaid is on the ways, ready to be launched.

The club float will be placed in position to-day. Morse of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and the Harlem River has a big transport boat for the use of the club members. The boat is to be brought down to-day.

THE VALIANT IN PORT.

Crossed the Ocean from Gibraltar in Less than Ten Days.

W. K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean. She left Nice on April 1, and stopped at Gibraltar for coal, leaving there April 4. On the voyage across the ocean she encountered westerly winds, and had fine weather throughout the passage.

The Valiant anchored at Quarantine at 9:30 yesterday morning, having made the trip across the ocean in a little less than ten days.

After passing Quarantine the yacht steamed up the North River and was docked at the foot of West Fiftieth Street. John L. Bliss is to examine her compasses and chronometers to-day and give them an overhauling.

On the yacht were W. K. Vanderbilt, Winfield Scott Hoyt, and J. L. Webb. The yacht left this port last January and went to Savannah, Ga. She left there on Feb. 8 for the Mediterranean, stopping on the way at the Madeiras. It was not expected that Mr. Vanderbilt would return until June.

Yacht Club's Flag Changed.

The Hudson River Yacht Club held a largely attended meeting at Reisenweber's Circle Hotel, corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, last evening. The most important business transacted was the changing of the form of the club's flag from the old-fashioned "fish-tail" shape to a triangular pennant. The club's opening day was fixed for May 1, and the annual regatta will take place early in June. Commodore Langerfeld exhibited a new form of entry blank and judges' record, which he intends to submit to the members of the New-York Yacht Racing Association at their next meeting.

Bits of Yachting News.

—P. A. B. Widener's yacht Josephine is fast approaching completion. The engines and boilers are in and the two pole masts will be stepped to-day. The standing and running rigging is all ready to go on. The yacht will have a mainsail, foretopsail, jib, and mainstaysail.

—John E. Brooks's schooner Lasca is at Pollon's to have her masts taken out. They have warped badly, and to-day the yacht will be put under the shears and the masts taken out. The mast steps will be cut, and then the masts will be put back.

—Wallen & Gorman are building a 25-foot cabin sloop for a member of the Columbia Yacht Club. It is to be ready June 1.

—The cutter Moya of the Columbia Yacht Club has been painted and fitted with new standing and running rigging.

—The rigging for Mr. Postley's schooner Colonia is finished, and Byno will start in to rig the yacht at once.

—The keel sloop Camille of the Columbia Yacht Club has been painted and overhauled.

—The schooner yacht Brunhilde is anchored off the foot of West Eightieth Street.

—The cutter Sylvie has been added to the Columbia Yacht Club fleet.

THE AUSTIN BILL PASSED.

The Jockey Club's Racing Law Amendments Go to the Governor.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Austin bill, providing amendments to the Percy-Gray racing law, now in operation in the State, passed the Senate to-night by a vote of 26 to 13. It had already passed the Assembly, and now goes to the Governor for his approval. The bill is the one suggested by The Jockey Club and the State Racing Association, which gives to the racing associations the right to set apart an inclosure to which an extra admission may be charged, and where whatever private betting which is permitted under the law must be done, thus prohibiting all public display of private speculation.

Senator McNulty wished the bill recommitted to amend it so that pool selling would be allowed on trotting tracks on payment of a fine of $50 for a day's violation of the Constitutional inhibition, which the trotting men have advocated. The motion to recommit was lost, 11 to 25, as was Senator McNulty's proposed amendment fixing a penalty for excessive day's racing on unauthorized tracks, the latter by a viva voce vote.

The vote on the Austin bill was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahearn, Brown, Cantor, Coggeshall, Daley, C. Davis, G. A. Davis, Featherson, Foley, Ford, Gallagher, Grady, Guy, Harrison, Koehler, Krum, Lamy, Martin, McCarran, Munzinger, Nussbaum, Page, Seibert, Sullivan, Wieman, and Wilcox—26.

Nays—Messrs. Brush, Burns, Coffey, Ellsworth, Hikbie, Higgins, Humphrey, McNulty, Mullin, Parsons, Sheppard, Stranahan, and White—13.

AMERICAN RACERS IN ENGLAND.

Helen Nichols Runs Second—Pierre Lorillard's Three Horses Unplaced.

LONDON, April 14.—American horse owners made their bow to the English public to-day at the Newmarket Craven meeting, the colors of Duke & Wishard and Pierre Lorillard being seen in the races. Mr. Croker's string was not at the course, though he had several entries in different events; nor did Charles Littlefield or Foxhall Keene's candidates appear.

In the opening race of the day, the run for the Visitors' Plate, a handicap over the Rous course of five furlongs, Helen Nichols, owned by Duke & Wishard, but running under the name of Enoch Wishard, ran second to Forceburn, a three-year-old gelding, beating Confessional and King of Bohemia, the latter a three-year-old owned by Pierre Lorillard and trained by John Huggins, and seven others. King of Bohemia finished tenth in the field of eleven.

The principal race of the day was for the Crawford Plate at six furlongs, which was won a year ago by Richard Croker's colt Eau Gallie. Mr. Lorillard started his four-year-old filly Anisette II. in this race, but she ran sixth in a field of eleven starters. The race was won by R. A. Oswald's Menu, six years, with C. S. Revett's Villager, three years, second, and Baron de Hirsch's Sauterelle third.

A third starter, owned by Mr. Lorillard, was Glaring, which ran in the Fitzwilliam Plate for two-year-olds, and was unplaced. Glaring is by Mr. Lorillard's imported horse Sailor Prince, out of Flash, a Kentucky-bred mare, by Rebel. This race was won by Sir R. W. Griffith's St. Angelo filly Princess Anne, with Baron de Hirsch's Royal Hampton filly Chantilly second and E. C. Clayton's Sheen colt All Moonshine third. There were eleven starters.

TROTTERS AT AUCTION.

Opening of the Spring Horse Sales at Grand's American Exchange.

W. D. Grand began a sale at the American Horse Exchange yesterday which will continue until Thursday. The class of stock consigned for the opening of the Spring trade was not particularly high, and prices were in proportion. There were two lots offered, the first from Virginia, followed by twenty-three head from a local firm of dealers. The best price of the afternoon was $370 paid for a pair of big bay coachers bred in trotting lines.

Upward of fifty horses will be offered to-day, including a consignment from a stock farm at Roslyn, L. I. On Thursday W. H. Tichenor & Co. of Chicago will have a collection that is said to be the finest they ever brought to this market.

Following is a summary of the best prices:

CONSIGNED BY J. B. ANDREWS, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Goldie Bucks, g., 1891, 16 hands, by General Bradford; J. A. P. Ramsdell, Newburg, N. Y. $115

Charlie, ch. g., 1890, 15.2 hands, by Sam Purdy, (2:29½,) dam by Mambrino Patchen; T. E. Gordon, New-York City. 115

Hot Stuff, br. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, by Smuggler, (thoroughbred,) dam by March Wind, (thoroughbred;) J. C. Spratley, New-York City 105

Crazy Quilt, 1891, and Patch Work, 1889, piebald gs., 15.3 hands, colts by Rocky Mountain Chief; J. F. Hatton, New-York City 185

Dispatch, b. g., 1891, 15.3½ hands, by Tom Telegraph; Dr. H. O. Pease, New-York City 105

CONSIGNMENT BY THOMAS KISLAND, JR., & CO., JEROME AVENUE, NEW-YORK.

Longfellow, b. g., 1891, 16 hands, by Fergus McGregor, dam by Monroe, and Shakespeare, b. g., 1891, 16 hands, breeding unknown; W. F. Byers, New-York City. 370

Smiles, b. g., 1890, 16.1 hands, breeding unknown; L. Preston, New-York City. 105

Headlight, br. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, and Footlight, br. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, breeding unknown; J. F. Gileson, New-York City. 300

GRAND CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Stewards to Meet at Detroit on Thursday and Fix Dates.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—Col. W. S. Edwards, President of the famous Driving Park at Glenville and Chairman of the Board of Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit, has called a meeting of his associates to be held at Detroit on Thursday of this week. As Fleetwood Park is the only member in this State that will give a meeting this year the series of harness races will be largely confined to Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana.

The route practically agreed upon includes seven cities, commencing at Saginaw the second week in July. Then follow Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Ohio, Fort Wayne, and Indianapolis. From the metropolis of the Hoosier State there is a long jump to New-York, where the circuit will end early in September unless the two tracks at Philadelphia can be induced to join it. An invitation has been extended to Odell and Bishop, the new managers at Belmont, and to the association at Point Breeze as well. The latter has been a member since 1889, but on account of the rigid anti-betting law has not decided on any programme this season.

DEATH OF JOHN F. DAWSON.

Was Well Known Among the Fast Trotting Horse Owners.

The death of John F. Dawson at his residence, 353 Lenox Avenue, on Monday evening removes one of the best-known members of the trotting-horse fraternity in this city. "Jack" Dawson, as he was familiarly called, came to this country from Ireland when quite a young man, and spent close to half a century in the metropolis. As a raconteur he had few equals, possessing an accurate memory for names and incidents when his contemporaries had well-nigh forgotten them. He could go back to the brave days when, as he put it, "there wasn't a paving stone above Fifty-ninth Street and you could vote a man as often as he could change his clothes."

When "Prince Hal" Genet and his associates in Tammany Hall ruled the town, most of them owned trotters and made matches for large sums. At these contests the tall young Irishman was a leading spirit, and his keen eye for a good horse enabled him to pick many a winner.

While the sulkies flourished at Hartford, Rochester, Utica, and Poughkeepsie, no meeting of the Grand Circuit at those points was complete without the New-York delegation, of whom "Jack" Dawson was an ever-present member. He owned some fleet steppers at various times, such as the bay gelding Company, who had a world of speed and scored 2:19¾ at Poughkeepsie in 1888. When J. B. Houston decided to dispose of his trotters, some seven years ago, Mr. Dawson, who was his friend and adviser in turf matters, found a customer for Spofford, who had achieved distinction by winning the Charter Oak Stakes the season before. A rich South American wanted a pair of Northern-bred fliers, and, mating Spofford with Governor Hill, a speedy bay trotter, then owned by Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan, the two cracks were sold for $20,000.

In business life Mr. Dawson was a surveyor and engineer of more than ordinary ability, and when Frederick Law Olmsted began to lay out Central Park, in 1857, he was put in charge of the surveying part that fixed the boundaries of this great pleasure ground. Through his goodfellowship with local politicians the strapping young bon vivant from the Emerald Isle also secured many profitable contracts. After the decline and fall of the Tweed ring, he turned his attention to railroads, and among contracts filled one in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Of late years Mr. Dawson had practically retired from business, and enjoyed the society of prominent local horsemen, like Col. Lawrence Kip, John H. Shults, A. A. Bonner, and D. S. Hammond. His tall figure was to be seen daily at the Plaza, Murray Hill, and other up-town hotels where the roadmen congregate. A little over a week ago he was taken down with a severe attack of pneumonia, which even his muscular frame and marvelous physique could not throw off. Mr. Dawson was sixty-five years old, and leaves a family, consisting of a son and a daughter. His funeral takes place this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Doggett Gets a License.

All rumors that Jockey Sam Doggett was implicated in the racing scandal at San Francisco were set at rest yesterday. At the meeting of The Jockey Club he was granted a license, and will ride for the Erie Stable (F. D. and J. R. Beard) during the coming season. Other licenses granted were the following:

As Trainers—J. J. Sheridan, D. Higgins, Frank Regan, William Antonidus, R. W. Walden, R. J. Walden, James Frayling, William C. Smith, Frank Marcott, George W. Meehan, M. Clancy, T. F. Barrett, Ira R. Harris, N. Wehrhahn, Ed C. Moser, Frank Alexander, Jule Garson, Lewis Elmor, W. J. Barrett, and Thomas Greene.

As Jockeys—Joseph Millet, John Donnelly, R. Doggett, M. Burns, L. Scott, Walter Whyburn, Samuel Ryers, John Calahan, J. Hill, Frank Warren, and E. Hayzell.

Messrs. August Belmont, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller were appointed Stewards for the Westchester Racing Association meeting.

Blue and Gray Handicap Weights.

H. G. Crickmore, clerk of the course of the Washington Jockey Club, announces the following as the weights for the Blue and Gray Handicap, at six furlongs, which is to be run at the Bennings track next Saturday, the opening day of the meeting:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Dorian	128	Palmerston	102
Buckrene	117	Hanwell	102
Owlet	112	Premier	99
Doggett	110	Mrs. Stuart	98
Hawarden	109	Milton	95
Kneller, IV.	107	Emotional	95
Ina	106	Kallirhoe	95
Hurlingham	106	Sir John	92
Paladin	106	Sherick	90
Roundsman	104		

Will Boom Professional Racing.

Local racing enthusiasts were much interested yesterday in the story that a deal had been consummated through which professional racing will receive a big boom this year. The story is founded on fact, a strong combination of bicycle firms having been formed for the express purpose of promoting the sport. The companies that have joined the combine are the Barnes Cycle Company of Syracuse, the World, Monarch, America, Napoleon, Davidson, March-Davis, and Morgan & Wright people of Chicago; the Union people of Boston, the Orient at Waltham, the Frontenac at Syracuse, the Smalley at Plymouth, Ind.; Lindsay at Lafayette, Ind.; the Globe Cycle Works of Buffalo, Union Manufacturing Company of Toledo, Remington Arms Company of Ilion, the Dayton at Dayton, Ohio, and the Marion Cycle Company of Marion, Ind. A short time ago strong opposition was displayed against professional racing for this season by some of the leading manufacturers, and it was agreed by certain companies not to employ riders to follow the circuit this year. This did not sooner knocked out than the companies above mentioned were consulted by the leading spirit of the scheme, with the result above noted. These companies have contracted with the best men in the racing sphere, and now there are said to be none but third-raters unsigned, and the combine against the "pros" is said to be in despair over the prospect of not being able to get fast men to ride their wheels, it having suddenly dawned upon them that they had made a mistake in judging that professional racing would not be popular and potent as an advertising medium.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club Election.

With a single exception the regulars elected their candidates at the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club last evening. The one exception was Mark Malmer, who ran for the office of Secretary on the independent ticket, and won by a margin of 2 votes. The successful candidates were as follows:

President—Charles H. Rohming; Vice President—Edgar A. Fiske; Treasurer—W. K. Snedecker; Secretary—Mark Malmer; Governors—F. A. Allart, W. S. Kenmore, and James Tomson.

Chief Consul I. B. Potter of the New-York Division was a candidate for Governor against his wishes on the independent ticket, with Dr. D. W. Topham. Mr. Potter received 67 votes and Dr. Topham 68, as against 84 for Mr. Kenmore, 79 for Mr. Thomson, and 139 for Mr. Allart, who was on both tickets. In the vote for President Mr. Rohming got 78, and Waldo Fuller, the independent candidate, 68. In recognition of his services to the club as editor of The Club Locker Mr. Allart was made the recipient of a magnificent diamond watch charm during the meeting.

Cyclers Win Their Path.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 14.—The Asbury Park wheelmen are jubilant to-night over the overwhelming majority they assisted in rolling up at to-day's special election for the construction of a six-foot cinder cycle path through Neptune township. The election was the first one held under the recently enacted Francis Bicycle Path bill, and the residents of the township voted for or against the proposed appropriation. The wheelmen manned the poll all day, and argued with the few farmers who were opposed to the scheme. There were 257 votes polled. Of this number 218 were in favor of the special appropriation.

The Asbury Park cyclers will now urge the other townships to unite with them in building the proposed path from this place to Trenton, and it is planned to have it ready for dedication on the Fourth of July next. The Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton have promised to assist in building the path from the Monmouth County line to the Capitol.

Mt. Vernon Cycle Club Runs.

The Mount Vernon Cycle Club has arranged the following schedule of runs: April 19, to Coney Island; April 26, to Bayonne, N. J., via Fort Lee; May 3, to Tottenville, S. I.; May 10, to Hackensack, N. J.; May 17, to Stamford, Conn.; May 24, to Passaic, N. J.; May 30, Westchester Cycle League run, White Plains to Rye Beach; May 31, century run to Philadelphia; June 7, to NewDorp, S. I.; June 14, to Rye, White Plains, Tarrytown, and Yonkers; June 21, to Belleville, N. J.; June 28, to Rockland Lake, N. Y.

Tourists Going to the Gap.

The Tourist Cycle Club of Brooklyn contemplates several long trips this Summer, notably one to the Delaware Water Gap, on which a large party is expected to go. The new officers just elected by the Tourists are as follows: C. M. Burtis, President; Miss Butler, Vice President; Miss Agnes McNair, Secretary; Mrs. L. T. Mitchell, Treasurer; C. H. Lyon, Captain; Miss Effie Jean Whitlock, First Lieutenant; Mrs. Corbin, Second Lieutenant.

The Rack, the Thumbscrew, and the Boot

Were old-fashioned instruments of torture long since abandoned, but there is a tormentor who still continues to agonize the joints, muscles, and nerves of many of us. The rheumatism, that inveterate foe to daily and nightly comfort, may be conquered by the timely and steady use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise eradicates neuralgia, bilious, malarial, bowel, stomach, and nerve complaints.

Another Cycling Scheme.

Here is a scheme to make the devotees of cycling smile and wonder. A promoter of the name of Shedd is at work in this city trying to interest capitalists in a spiral inclined track, similar to one in Paris. The plan outlined is very similar to the roller toboggan slides of Coney Island, only the decline would be very slight and gradual, and the distance of the ride nearly a mile.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The membership of the league is climbing rapidly to the 50,000 mark. For the week ending Monday evening New-York State boosted the total figures with 471 new members; Massachusetts added 197, and Pennsylvania 191. The aggregate of all the divisions for the week was 1,431.

—The retail bicycle stores have been overrun with customers during the past two days. It is the general opinion of the dealers that the trade this year will be twice as large as last year.

—Philadelphia racing men are training in large numbers at the Tioga track. Most of them are preparing for the Decoration Day events.

—The biggest cab company in Paris has established a bicycle renting department, from which it is reaping a golden harvest.

—A. D. Wait of Cohoes is said to be slated to fill the vacancy on the Racing Board caused by A. G. Batcheldor's withdrawal.

—This week's bulletin of the Racing Board is expected to announce the National circuit meets thus far sanctioned.

—The Quill Club Wheelmen has been allotted Aug. 29 for a National circuit race meet.

—The new quarters of the Quill Club Wheelmen are at 150 Nassau Street.

Ives Wins at Cushion Caroms.

BOSTON, April 14.—The contestants to-night in the second game of the second series of the International billiard tournament at Bumstead Hall were Maurice Daly, the ex-champion, and Frank C. Ives, the present champion. It was a cushion-carrom game, 300 points up. The hall was well filled with lovers of the sport, many of whom came in the expectation of witnessing some of the brilliant plays which have made both men famous, and they were not disappointed. The game resulted in a victory for Ives, but it took him fifty-four innings to complete the journey. The final score was: Ives, 300; Daly, 250.

The highest runs were Ives 85, Daly 29, and the averages were Ives 5 5-54, Daly 4 38-53.

The run of Ives of 85 points breaks the record at this style of billiards. Sexton held the record since 1881, when he ran 77 in a game with Jacob Schaefer.

YALE HAS A GOOD NINE.

The Collegians Played a Capital Game Against the Giants.

Yale's diamond field experts made a good showing against the Giants yesterday. They put up a game that excelled anything seen here thus far this season, and for a time kept the professionals in an unhappy frame of mind. For eight innings the score was 2 to 0, but in the ninth the Giants doubled their score, and won by those figures.

The Yale nine of '96 is a remarkably strong aggregation of ballplayers. They field well, hit well, and, altogether, play a snappy game, stubbornly contesting every inning from start to finish. Defeat was a foregone conclusion, but the youths from New-Haven never took that view of the situation, and only accepted it when the last man was retired in the ninth inning.

The star plays of the game were made by the Yale boys. One by Keator was the best of the game, and one rarely witnessed in a contest between well-seasoned professionals. He caught a low line hit that looked good for a couple of bases, and by a marvelously accurate throw to the plate from right field completed a double play by catching a base runner from third. Both Greenway and Smith pitched good ball. The former is a brother of the old Yale catcher.

For the Giants, Clarke pitched a creditable game, and he was well supported by Zearfoss. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	YALE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	0	2	1	Keator, rf.	0	2	2	1	0
G.Davis, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	T'mby, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	3	1	0	Greenway, p.	1	0	0	3	0
Con'g'n, ss.	0	1	6	3	1	Smith, p.	0	1	0	2	0
V.Halt'n, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Trudeau, lf.	0	0	3	1	0
H.Davis, 1b.	1	2	6	0	0	Letton, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Stafford, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Jerrems, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Clarke, p.	0	2	0	1	0	Bartlett, ss.	0	1	1	2	2
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	9	2	0	McC'dl's, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1
						Twombly, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Total.	4	7	27	9	2	Total.	0	7	27	13	3

New-York ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—4
Yale ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—New-York, 1. First base on balls—Off Greenway, 1. First base on errors—New-York, 3; Yale, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Yale, 6. Struck out—By Clarke, 7. Two-base hit—Greenway. Stolen bases—Gleason, G. Davis, Connaughton, H. Davis, (2,) Stafford. Double play—Keator and Twombly. Passed ball—Twombly, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Hoggins and Jones.

Boston, 7; Wesleyan, 0.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 14.—Wesleyan played a good game this afternoon on the college campus against the Boston League team. Terrell held Boston well in hand, and their hits were scattered. Stivetts's batting was the feature of the game, and the playing of Lowe, Collins, Terrell, Yaw, and Guernsey. Attendance, 1,500. Score by innings:

Boston ..... 1 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 —7
Wesleyan ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Hits—Boston, 9; Wesleyan, 4. Errors—Boston, 2; Wesleyan, 4. Batteries—Nichols, Sullivan, Mains, and Bergen; Terrell and Yaw.

Yale Freshmen Beat Brown, '99.

NEW-HAVEN, April 14.—Yale freshmen defeated Brown, '99, to-day, 14 to 2. The score:

Yale ..... 0 3 1 2 4 3 0 1 .—14
Brown ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Base hits—Yale, 6; Brown, 4; Errors—Yale, 5; Brown, 7. Batteries—F. Hecker and J. Hecker; Ives and Mellor.

Holy Cross, 10; St. Anne's, 4.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 14.—Holy Cross played the St. Anne's nine at College Hill to-day, the collegians winning, 10 to 4. The score:

Holy Cross ..... 1 1 1 0 0 1 4 0 2—10
St. Anne's ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—4

Lacrosse at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14.—Lacrosse was revived at Princeton to-day with thirty men trying for the 'Varsity team. Princeton has not been represented in this branch of sport for five years. The University Athletic Association has assigned a portion of the 'Varsity field to the new lacrosse team, and practice will be held each afternoon. A. H. Hagemeyer, '97, has been chosen temporary Captain, and a partial schedule of games has been arranged as follows: Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, April 25; Lehigh, at Bethlehem, on April 29; College of the City of New-York, at Princeton, on May 13; Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, on May 20.

MEADOWBROOK HUNT'S CHASE.

A Lively Run of Twelve Miles Across Hills and Plains.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., April 14.—Bright, sunny skies, a warm, southerly wind, and a most excellent and stiff hunting field, brought together a large field of members of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to-day, when an exciting and invigorating run of twelve miles across country was had across the Wheatley and Harbor Hills and a portion of the Hempstead Plains. The meet was at 4 P. M. on the top of Manhasset Hill. Cover was drawn in a large field opposite the Old Quaker meeting house at Manhasset. The run of twelve miles across country was very fast. The entire run throughout was more similar to a steeplechase than a hunt, as the time of the run from the commencement to the finish was a trifle over fifty minutes.

The last 400 yards of the run was unusually exciting, Harry Page, on Sunshine; Kinsley Magoun, on Julep, and William C. Hayes were almost abreast, each endeavoring to reach the coveted goal first. Mr. Hayes was first in at the kill. Mr. Magoun was second and Harry Page third. From the meeting house the run led across the Harbor Hills in a southerly direction to Albertson's Station, then a mile south to East Williston. Here a check was taken for fifteen minutes.

Upon the hounds being thrown again, they ran east for two miles across the estates of Frank Gray Griswold, Dudley Winthrop, and Charles Russell Hone to the edge of the Hempstead Plains, where the kill occurred, and the hunt party broke up. Although some of the hunt party had falls, beyond a few slight scratches and bruises nothing serious resulted. The run to-day was across the roughest and most picturesque part of Long Island.

Among those of the hunt party in the saddle were: The master of the hounds, Ralph N. Ellis, on Baritone; the two whips, Joseph Murphy and George Stonebridge, on Sylvia and Valentine; Harry Page, on Sunshine; P. F. Collier, on Sport; H. L. Herbert, W. C. Hayes, Harry P. Whitney, E. Willard Roby, Harry K. Vingat, and L. J. Stewart.

A party in traps, carts, and drags followed the hunt party across country by way of the near-by highways. Among the first of these in at the finish were Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden and her two children. Mrs. Hadden drove a superb sorrel. Miss May Turney and Miss Blanche Cheseborough, who drove a spirited black, were also among the first in at the finish. The Meadowbrook Club will close the season of cross country runs about next week.

AFTER POTTER'S WINNING WAYS.

A. Cressy Morrison Expects to Get Another Baggage Bill with Them.

Among the prominent visiting cyclists in town yesterday was A. Cressy Morrison of Milwaukee, Second Vice President of the League of American Wheelmen. Mr. Morrison is one of the most earnest and intelligent workers that the League possesses, and is continually doing something for the wheelmen of his State.

"I have come on here particularly to see Isaac B. Potter," said he, "to congratulate him on the handsome victory he has won in the Armstrong Baggage bill matter, and to get the material from him to be used in the West in our controversy there with the railroads. I have been in communication there with Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association, but the railroad men met us with diplomatic and polite opposition. They admit, however, that a road has no right to charge a wheelmen for carrying his wheel and compel him to sign a release at the same time.

"That story in this State of the treachery over the Armstrong bill traveled through the West, and our members were much worked up over the matter. I want to get from Mr. Potter the copies of his legal arguments and statistics to use in the West. If they carried both houses of the Legislature here that must be the kind of stuff that we are looking for."

"The good-roads question is a hobby with Mr. Morrison, and on the subject he had this to say: "We began our agitation for good roads at a meeting held at Milwaukee on Jan. 22, 1895, and the work has been kept up with excellent results. When we began we met with much opposition from the farmers, and we had to win them over. I am glad to say that at the present time the farmers are with us to a man. The sentiment has changed there completely, and nobody in the State of Wisconsin is working harder for good roads than are the farmers.

"There are 120 farmers' associations out there, and at a meeting recently it was decided that at their regular meetings, which last three hours on an average, that one full hour should be devoted to the discussion of the good-roads question. The Milwaukee Sentinel has a circulation of probably 20,000. This paper recently issued a "Good-Roads" edition, and it had a circulation of over 80,000 copies.

"We are now agitating the subject of having a fine road built from Milwaukee to the State Fair Grounds, and we expect to win. In addition to the road we expect to have a cycle path on each side of that road, as you are going to have between Coney Island and Prospect Park. It may interest you to know that Wisconsin has purchased more road machinery in the last year than any other State in the Union."

Before returning to Milwaukee Mr. Morrison will pay a visit to President Elliott in Boston.

News of the Golfers.

—The great event in golfing circles this week will be the three-day tournament at Lakewood, under the direction of the Lakewood Golf Club. Robert Bage Kerr, President of the club, said yesterday that the course was in excellent condition, the mild weather of the last two or three days having improved the grounds very much, and everything is in tip-top shape for bringing out the most skillful plays of the expert golfers. Among some of the men now at Lakewood who will be seen in the tournament are W. H.

F. G. PIERRA'S DEFENSE

REPLY TO THE STATEMENTS MADE BY CONGRESSMAN BOUTELLE.

Secretary of State Blaine Recognized the Value of the Work That Mr. Pierra Did for the Pan-American Congress and Thanked Him for It —His Absence in South America Taken Advantage of to Circulate Alleged False Stories.

F. G. Pierra, one of the most prominent of the Cuban patriots in this city, has had his veracity and honesty assailed by Congressman Boutelle of Maine, in connection with the duties that he performed as Secretary of the late Pan-American Congress. Mr. Pierra, at the time of the Congress, worked in connection with Secretary of State Blaine, and largely contributed to the success that was attained.

Congressman Boutelle, in assailing Mr. Pierra, referred to statements that were made in the Senate years ago, and which, as shown by the following letter, Mr. Pierra declares were made through ignorance and misinformation.

In addition to that which Mr. Pierra says to Gonzalo de Quesada, in the appended letter, he yesterday said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"When the two Senators made the statement referred to I was in South America, many thousands of miles from the United States, and I did not return until one year later. The fact of my absence was well known to those furnishing the misinformation. They simply took advantage of it to stab me in the back. Had I been here the Senators would have heard from me at once, and as I consider them to be gentlemen who would not deliberately calumniate me or any one else, and I could have shown to them with documentary proofs that the statement, based, of course, on the misinformation furnished, was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, I have no doubt that they would have recalled it.

"That the Senators acted in a precipitate manner and allowed their passions to obscure their judgment is shown by two facts, the only true ones, included in the statement, viz, that I tendered my resignation five times, and that during four weeks the sessions of the Pan-American Congress were devoted to the consideration of it. Was that not evidence that I had some significance in the Congress? Had the Senators looked into the matter they would have immediately discovered that there were seven-eighths of the delegations decidedly opposed to accepting my resignation, and if they had inquired into the reason of it they would have learned things which would have induced them to change the opinion they had hastily formed about me."

Mr. Pierra's letter is:

Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Quesada: I thank you for the copy of The Congressional Record which you have sent me, containing the speech delivered by the Hon. Charles A. Boutelle opposing the Cuban resolutions, and in which he was pleased to assail my veracity and honesty.

The honorable gentleman attempts to justify his charge by quoting the passionate utterances made in 1890 by two honorable Senators, who were misinformed, misled, and imposed upon by certain parties, whose peculiar proceedings while connected with the Pan-American Congress caused them to become very eager to discredit me, knowing that I was familiar with those proceedings, and had refused to countenance their intrigues. These intrigues were the main cause of the barrenness of the work of that congress, which otherwise would have accomplished a great deal of good.

Of course, everybody knows that the honorable Senators, not being endowed with the gift of infallibility, their assertions have no more force than what truth lends them, and, as those to which reference has been made were based upon misinformation and prompted by passion cunningly inflamed by those persons who wanted to use the honorable Senators for the purpose aforesaid stated, it is evident that the charge made by the honorable gentleman from Maine finds no support in them.

I said in 1890—and that was artfully used to irritate the honorable Senators—that six out of the ten delegates of the United States, most respectable, estimable, and worthy gentlemen, were utterly incompetent to take part in the proceedings of the Pan-American Congress; I repeat it now, and I can prove it, as I can prove the intrigues which were set on foot in order to annoy me when it was discovered that I was not as pliable as some persons expected and desired me to be. And it would be perhaps quite a surprise to many to know the extent to which I helped Secretary Blaine in the organization of the congress and in overcoming the serious difficulties which it presented. Of my relations with Mr. Blaine I have the most pleasant recollections, although I have reason to believe that in the latter part of my connection with the Pan-American Congress the clique of intriguers also reached him and poisoned his mind with misrepresentations and falsehoods. Whether it was so or not, I do not know. I made no inquiry. I never stoop to inquire into those things. The duties which he intrusted to me I discharged faithfully, and to the best of my abilities, and, I suppose, to his satisfaction. At least, he so expressed himself once publicly. When he died, in several of the papers of Spanish America to which I am a contributor I paid him the tribute which his great qualities as a statesman deserved, and which I was the first to admire and to extol.

I was elected to the Secretaryship of the Pan-American Congress by the vote of the delegations composing it. The honor came to me absolutely unsolicited. I never spoke about it to a single one of the delegates, and in what estimation I was held by them, and in what manner I discharged my duties, is recorded in very plain language on the pages of the journal of the congress.

During the last two months that I held the office the most provoking paragraphs, inspired by those to whom I was an obstruction, appeared in the newspapers with great frequency, and, although I was invited to answer them, I invariably refused to notice them.

I never asked for any compensation for my services, and several times refused to receive it. If I finally accepted one of the checks which was tendered to me, I did so at the written request of several of the Spanish-American delegates, and merely to please them. I have the document in my possession.

When the opportunity came for me to deal with the results of the congress in my contributions to the press of Spanish America, I did what I always do—I told the truth. I did not advance a single statement which I cannot prove with documents then and now in my hands.

But I have said enough. I have made it a rule not to notice attacks made by persons who, however exalted their position may be, allow their prejudices and their passions to overrule their judgment and to obscure their sense of justice and propriety. Those attacks call for no defense; they carry it in themselves, and are always more harmful to those who make them than to those against whom they are directed. The honorable Representative from Maine has allowed some one to use him as a tool. The evidence of the fact is plainly visible throughout his speech. I hope that he will profit thereby.

You can make of this letter any use you may please. Yours truly, F. G. PIERRA.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1896.

Mr. Pierra's friends and friends of the Cuban patriots in this city feel that Congressmen Boutelle's statements were instigated by Spanish sympathizers.

PORT CHESTER ATHLETES' FAIR.

Names of the Ladies Who Are in Attendance at the Booths.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., April 14.—A fair for the benefit of the Port Chester Athletic Club was opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the clubhouse in Irving Avenue. It will be open afternoon and evening to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday. Edwin A. Studwell, representing the Fair Committee, presided at the opening ceremonies.

The clubhouse was elaborately decorated and lighted with vari-colored electric lamps. The booths were artistically arranged and filled with attractive fancy articles of every description.

The "Colonial" booth was in charge of Mrs. Frank Mertz, assisted by Mrs. W. A. Mills and Mrs. William J. Mertz.

Among others who presided and assisted at booths were Miss Susie Marshall, Mrs. Howard Marshall, Mrs. Washington Craft, Mrs. Walter Haviland, Mrs. William Van Scoy, Miss Netta Studwell, Mrs. John Mills, Jr., Mrs. De Forrest Sherwood, Miss Edith Jay Merritt, Miss Adelaide Miller, Miss Jessie Sours, the Misses Wiegand, Miss Mary Alcorn, Miss Luella Cook, the Misses Henderson, Miss Laura Curtis, Miss Adelaide Miller, Miss Annie Underhill, Miss Elma Wright, Miss Nellie Studwell, Miss Alice Loder, Miss Mamie Fehrs, and Miss Sadie Purdy.

Had Its Advantages.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Dear me," exclaimed Rip Van Winkle, looking at his watch. "If I haven't gone and slept twenty years, I am a Prohibitionist. Well, my debts are outlawed by this time, anyway."

WONDERS UNDER MICROSCOPES.

Exhibition Made by the Society Which Studies Minute Objects.

The halls of the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, overflowed last evening with enthusiastic persons who went there to view the seventeenth annual exhibition of the New-York Microscopical Society.

In addition to the scientific folk, there was in attendance a surprisingly large number of young people, particularly girls. Orders had been given to conduct the exhibit along popular lines, so that everybody could appreciate each object, and this accounted for the unusual enthusiasm. There was considerable rivalry among the exhibitors to make a display which would attract the largest crowd and elicit the most surprise and wonderment.

Thomas S. Needham had a good collection of cheese mites, whose movements are invisible to the naked eye, but which, under the microscopic lense, may be seen gambolling about in unrestrained glee. Mr. Needham was kind enough to inform his auditors that these animals thrive in the high-priced green cheeses which come from New-York State, as well as in the more unassuming cheeses made by housewives.

Stephen Helm had the Lord's Prayer containing 227 letters, written on glass with a diamond in a space, the dimensions of which are 1-500 by 1-653 of an inch. This was accomplished by an enterprising Englishman named Webb. He wrote with a pen in as diminutive letters as possible, having attached to the pen a lever six feet long. The diamond was placed on the end of the lever, and by hard pressure traced the letters on glass.

Many found great interest in looking at Sereno N. Ayres's microphotographs. Mr. Ayres has almost perfected the process whereby a photograph is reduced so that it cannot be distinguished by the naked eye, and under the microscope resumes its natural size. The process is of little practical value, but serves as a curiosity.

Alfred D. Lowey, possibly, carried off the honors of the evening, from a popular point of view, by a well-regulated exhibition of the fleas of a mouse. Few of the visitors were aware of the existence of these creatures. They seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion and gave a good show. The west wing of the hall was given over to J. B. Colt's electric projection microscope. He gave a beautiful display of slides on a canvas, the objects being magnified as high as 6,000 diameters.

The success of the exhibition was due largely to the committee in charge, consisting of George W. Kosmak, George H. Hand, and William B. Tuthill. The present officers of the society are: President—Edward G. Love; Vice President—Frank D. Skeel; Secretaries—George E. Ashby and the Rev. J. L. Zabriskie; Treasurer—James Walker; Librarian—Ludwig Riederer. Mr. Love, in the course of the evening, gave an interesting illustrated lecture on "Textile Fabrics" in the auditorium.

DR. E. A. GOODRIDGE'S FOUNDLING.

A Pretty Brown-Eyed, Ten-Pound Girl Baby on His Veranda.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 14.—When Mrs. Goodridge, wife of Dr. E. A. Goodridge of Sanford Avenue, opened her husband's office door this morning at 7:30 o'clock she was startled by the discovery of an infant without any clothing. Mrs. Goodridge called the doctor. He picked the babe up, wrapped it in a blanket, and took it to the Flushing Hospital.

The foundling was taken to the baby ward, warmed, dressed, and snugly tucked in a little crib near the heater. Only once did the child cry, and that was when the doctor picked it up from its cold resting place on the veranda. The child was sleeping at noon, but when aroused by the nurse slowly raised its eyelids, disclosing two pretty dark-brown eyes. The other features are exceptionally good, and the child is remarkably well developed. The cheeks are fat and rosy, and the head is covered with a thick growth of hair nearly a half inch in length.

Miss Dutcher, the hospital matron, says the child weighs over ten pounds, and is one of the largest girl babies she ever saw. Any ordinary child would not have survived the exposure on the cold veranda to which the deserted babe was subjected.

The doctor returned from a professional call at 4 o'clock in the morning, and he is positive the child was not there then on the veranda. It is daylight by 5 o'clock, and as many people pass along Sanford Avenue soon after that hour it is not believed that any one would have taken the chance of being discovered after daybreak on such a mission. Consequently, the child must have lain on the veranda nearly two hours, and it is certainly a wonder that it survived such an ordeal. The police have been notified, but they have absolutely no clue to work on, and Dr. Goodridge is equally at sea in regard to the solution of the mystery.

THE AUTONOMY OF CUBA.

It Would Mean a Crippling of Spanish Industries.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Cuba owes her wealth, her prosperity, and her advancement, as compared with other Spanish-American countries, to her proximity to the United States; the chief products of her rich soil, sugar and tobacco, find a remunerative market at her very doors.

To shut out the American market—which consumes over 90 per cent. of what Cuba produces—would mean financial ruin and bankruptcy for Cuba. American capital has given a stimulus and aided materially the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the island. One hundred millions of dollars is a conservative estimate of the money value of American holdings and American interests in Cuba; sugar estates alone represent over twenty millions of American capital.

The claim set up by Spain that Cuba owes her wealth, progress, and prosperity to the mother country is a Spanish sophism. From a commercial point of view, the United States, not Spain, is the mother country of Cuba. Cuba has prospered, progressed, and grown rich in spite of Spanish misrule; but for the jealous, self-interested and selfish policy of Spain, which shuts out, as far as possible, American competition, Cuba to-day would be immeasurably better off than she is or ever will be under Spanish rule.

A progressive government would long ago have offered inducements and given guarantees calculated to interest capital in the completion of a perfect railway system. As it is, the want of adequate rail facilities not only enhances the cost of transportation to and from her coast ports, but it retards or totally prevents the development of three-fourths of the acreage suitable for cultivation. Spain, by the imposition of discriminating or prohibitory duties, compels her subjects in Cuba to import from the Peninsula flour and manufactured goods which can be manufactured or produced in the United States of a better quality and at less price; Spanish millers, Spanish manufacturers, and Spanish wheat growers are protected at the expense of Cuba.

To hold office under Government is the one great aim of the average Spaniard who can obtain place, through influence or by purchase. Civil and military positions in Cuba have always been the great ambition of Spanish office seekers, office holding in Cuba as a rule, meaning double the salary which similar service would command in Spain. Cuba, in fact, is the great bonanza for Spanish place holders from Governor General to tide waiter. Spanish bureaucracy in Cuba has brought smuggling to the level of a fine art, and bribery and corruption are recognized sciences.

The Spanish army and navy in Cuba, the High Church dignitaries, the Spanish Diplomatic and Consular Service in America, and a subsidized press are all paid and provided for out of the Cuban budget. The Spanish Government contemplates with dismay the prospective independence of Cuba. Now, as in the past, Spain will promise reforms, will promise autonomy in the hope of placating the Cubans and preventing American intervention. Once having gained her object she will, as in the past, ignore her promises and repudiate her pledges. Autonomy, in fact, as well as in name, would mean a crippling of Spanish industries; Cuba would make her own tariff laws, appoint her own fiscal officials, and Spain would no longer dispense that patronage which has enriched successive generations of Spanish officials.

The war which Cuba is now waging against Spain is the last of that succession of struggles which made possible a constellation of republics on the American continent. Nothing short of independence guaranteed and protected by the United States will bring about the full development of the agricultural and mineral resources of Cuba, which from the beginning attracted the notice and excited the cupidity of the early discoverers. NATIVE AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1896.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ATCHISON AND ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC ARBITRATION.

An Important Report Filed by a Specially Appointed Board of Arbitration, Under the Terms of Which the Respective Interests of the Two Roads Named Are Adjusted and Protected—Atlantic and Pacific Benefited.

A decision of much importance to the Atchison and Atlantic and Pacific Roads was filed in Topeka and St. Louis by a special board of arbitration a few days ago. The arbitrators were Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville; Edward S. Washburn, Vice President of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, and W. W. Finley, Third Vice President of the Southern Railway. Their decision appears to be satisfactory to both parties interested.

The question under consideration was the proportion of earnings which should go to the Atchison and to the Atlantic and Pacific respectively, where both roads operated over the Atlantic and Pacific line. The separation of the interests of these two properties at the time of the Atchison reorganization necessitated an adjustment of their traffic dealings from the date of the Atlantic and Pacific receivership. The award of the arbitrators involved a payment by the Atchison Company of about $1,000,000, and will cause a material increase in the revenues of the Atlantic and Pacific Road. The latter's percentage of through rates was increased by the arbitrators about 5 per cent., and its share of the annual rental to be paid the Mojave Division is decreased about $30,000. Officers of the Atlantic and Pacific estimate that the increase in traffic earnings of that road in consequence of this decision will amount to about $250,000 per annum. Officers of the Atchison estimate a much smaller increase to the Atlantic and Pacific, placing the figures from $60,000 to $80,000.

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Atchison Board of Directors, who is now in this city, said yesterday that the recent decree of United States Judge Collier in the foreclosure case of the United States Trust Company against the Atchison and Pacific Railroad was but a preliminary step toward the foreclosure sale of that line. The decree covers the property in New-Mexico, and similar proceedings will be taken in other sections of the company's territory.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES.

An Advance in West-Bound, but a Slight Reduction in East-Bound.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The rates decided upon by the new Transcontinental Freight Association are a good deal of a surprise to those who have been led to believe for several weeks that they would show a general advance. The first copy of the rates agreed upon by the association has reached this city, and an examination shows a considerable advance in rates west-bound, but a slight reduction in the tariffs applying to east-bound traffic. The class rates agreed upon, and which will go into effect May 1, are as follows, the figures being for each 100 pounds of freight:

Missouri River and Common Points—New—First-class, $3.35; second-class, $2.85; third, $2.50; fourth, $2; fifth, $1.70; A, $1.75; B, $1.55; C, $1.30; D, $1.15; E, $1.05.

Old—First, $3.50; second, $3; third, $2.50; fourth, $2; fifth, $1.75; A, $1.75; B, $1.55; C, $1.25; D, $1.10; E, $1.

Mississippi River and Common Points—New—First-class, $3.55; second, $3.05; third, $2.60; fourth, $2.05; fifth, $1.80; A, $1.82; B, $1.63; C, $1.30; D, $1.15; E, $1.05.

Chicago, Milwaukee, and Common Points—New—First-class, $3.70; second $3.20; third, $2.70; fourth, $2.10; fifth, $1.80; A, $1.85; B, $1.65; C, $1.30; D, $1.15; E, $1.05.

Old—First, $3.90; second, $3.40; third, $2.70; fourth, $2.10; fifth, $1.85; A, $1.90; B, $1.70; C, $1. 35; D, $1.20; E, $1.10.

Cincinnati, Detroit, and Common Points—New—First-class, $3.75; second, $3.25; third, $2.75; fourth, $2.15; fifth, $1.85; A, $1.90; B, $1.70; C, $1.35; D, $1.20; E, $1.10.

Old—First, $3.95; second, $3.45; third, $2.75; fourth, $2.15; fifth, $1.90; A, $1.95; B, $1.75; C, $1.40; D, $1.25; E, $1.15.

Pittsburg, Buffalo, and Common Points—New—First-class, $3.80; second, $3.30; third, $2.80; fourth, $2.20; fifth, $1.90; A, $1.95; B, $1.70; C, $1.35; D, $1.20; E, $1.10.

Old—First, $4; second, $3.50; third, $2.80; fourth, $2.20; fifth, $1.95; A, $1.95; B, $1.75; C, $1.40; D, $1.20; E, $1.15.

New-York, Boston, and Common Points—New—First-class, $4; second, $3.50; third, $2.95; fourth, $2.30; fifth, $1.95; A, $2; B, $1.75; C, $1.40; D, $1.25; E, $1.15.

Old—First, $4.20; second, $3.70; third, $2.95; fourth, $2.30; fifth, $2; A, $2; B, $1.80; C, $1.45; D, $1.30; E, $1.20.

While these new rates show in almost every case a reduction from the old east-bound rates put into effect before the new organization, they are also to apply westbound, and the percentage of increase will be considerably lower. Hence, when it was said while the committee was at work there would be a considerable advance, that report was correctly founded. The new rates are the result of a meeting continued for several weeks and just completed at Milwaukee. All the roads which are members of the new organization are now preparing the new schedule for the printer. It is believed all will have them ready for distribution in time for the first of the coming month, so that there may be no delay in putting them into operation.

CHANGES ON THE ERIE.

Several Old Employes in the Interior of the State Discharged.

BINGHAMTON, April 14.—For the last few weeks the heads of the departments of the Erie Railroad in this city have, one by one, been ushered out of the service, and new and cheaper men have been employed to fill the positions. The same thing has happened in Elmira and other points along the line.

During the two weeks past, Warren H. Vandeburg, night Yard Master; W. C. Brown, day Yard Master, who had been twenty years in the employ of the company; Freight Agent Eugene Finch, who had seen thirty-two years of continuous service, and Harry Bravo, foreman of the repair shops, have been removed. In no case have reasons been given by the company. The discharge of Finch so worried the man that he attempted suicide by shooting himself, but was unsuccessful. The head carpenter at Elmira, and the division foreman of carpenters in that place, who had seen thirty-five years with the Erie, were also displaced.

The removal of these men has caused considerable comment among the employes of the company in this vicinity. In some cases there may have been reasons, such as unsteady habits, lack of executive ability or amiability as a disciplinarian, but in others there is apparently no reason for the company's action. Officials positively refuse to talk on this subject.

More changes are expected within the next few weeks.

SOUTHWESTERN AGREEMENT.

Declaration of the Objects and Scope of the New Traffic Association.

Following is the official declaration of the purpose of the new Southwestern Traffic Association: "The members of this association join in this agreement for the purpose of promoting harmony and co-operation between its members in the advancement of the material interests, and fostering the industries, of the communities which they serve, by, first, jointly establishing and uniformly maintaining rates of charge for their respective services, which shall not be unreasonable or unjust; second, by observing and furthering the observance of the inter-State commerce law and all other statutes relating to or affecting the inter-State freight traffic hereinafter described."

Section 1 provides that the traffic subject to the association shall be as follows:

(a) The association shall have control of all inter-State freight traffic having origin or destination in the State of Texas, except coal and coke, and shall co-operate with the Railroad Commission of Texas and maintain the rates established by them.

(b) The rates between California points and Texas points shall be excluded from this agreement, provided:

First—That the California-Texas rates shall not be lower than the California-Missouri River rates, except by consent of this association.

Second—That the California-Texas rates shall be currently reported to the Chairman; and,

Third—That, if the proposed Trans-Continental Association shall fail to organize, or, after organization, shall for any cause disband, then such traffic shall immediately become subject to the control of this association.

The execution of the new agreement rests with a Board of Administration, which is to consist of one member, to be nominated and paid by each of the following-named interests, and all to be elected by unanimous vote: Santa Fé system, Rock Island system, Gould system, Southern Pacific system, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, New-York and Texas Steamship Company.

And this is the penalty clause: "For any action by any party hereto which the Board of Administration shall decide to be in violation of this agreement the offending party shall forfeit a sum to be fixed by the Board of Administration, which sum shall not be less than the gross earnings on the traffic involved would be, if extended at the standard rates, nor more than $5,000 for each offense. The forfeiture shall apply to the expenses of the association, but the offender shall not benefit by such application."

No Reduced Party Rates.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The General Managers of the Western Passenger Association have reached an agreement in relation to party rates within the most important part of their territories, accomplishing what the General Passenger Agents failed in doing last week. They decided that after May 1 no reduction from tariff rates should be given to parties of any character, the party rate to be taken out entirely in the territory east of the Missouri River. This action puts the railroad officials squarely and legally before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but it also compels every theatrical and other permanent travelling party to pay full rates. The managers decided to refer the matter of party rates in the territory west of the Missouri River to the special meeting of the trans-Missouri committee, which will be held in Denver next Thursday.

The Canadian Pacific Road has appealed from the decision of the Trans-Continental Association Chairman, who held that the road could not withdraw part of its passenger business from the agreement. The road intimates that if its appeal is not effective it will withdraw from the association.

Three Directors Elected.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company was held here to-day. Those present and the proxies held by the Secretary represented $34,000,000 of capital stock, out of a total of $40,000,000. The annual report was approved, showing gross earnings of $15,439,706.82, an increase as compared with 1894 of $1,191,251.09. The expenses for the year were $11,248,545.48, an increase over those of the previous year of $483,025.68. Net earnings were $4,121,161.34, which, with other items amounting to $43,665.99, would make a total net revenue for 1895 of $4,254,827.33, and a net profit for 1895 of $1,556,400.66, an increase as compared with 1894 of $624,097.19. There was an increase of 1,267,161 tons in the freight traffic, and 255,702 more passengers were carried in 1895 than in 1894.

Three Directors were elected to complete the list necessary by the classification of the board. Those elected were Briggs Cunningham, Cincinnati; George Willard, Chicago, and Joseph Wood of Pittsburg. These gentlemen will serve until April, 1900.

Grain Men Want Something Done.

There was a meeting of the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange called for yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking further action regarding the falling off of the export grain trade at this port. It is some weeks since the grain men appealed to the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association to change the system of railroad freight differentials, by which Baltimore and other Southern ports enjoy an advantage over New-York. No action having been taken by the Board of Managers, the leading members of the Produce Exchange Grain Committee thought it might be a good move to appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. That idea was to have been considered at yesterday's meeting, but Chairman Hebert received an intimation that the Joint Traffic Managers were about to take action on the grain men's appeal. Consequently, the meeting was deferred, to await developments.

Mileage Ticket Agreement.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The General Managers of Western railroads reached an agreement at their adjourned meeting today with reference to the mileage ticket question. On and after May 1 the 2,000-mile ticket, which is sold for $50, cannot be used except when the conditions of purchase have been complied with. The non-transferable restriction will be particularly enforced by a provision that the refund of $10 on each ticket, now made by agents of each road independently, shall be made through the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association or his agents at the principal points in the territory.

Nixon Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Nixon bill, giving the Railroad Commission authority to pass on the capital stock of surface and elevated railroads, was advanced to third reading in the House to-day, after an amendment had been adopted, taking from the Commissioners the right to estimate the value of franchises and providing that only those companies incorporated under general laws shall take advantage of the act.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Western roads have voted down, with considerable vigor, a resolution providing for the redemption by the issuing lines of all tickets bought in testing the market and partly used. Some of the roads, notably the Great Western, have become tired of the constant and vigorous testing of the market in Chicago and in other cities at their expense since the new agreement became operative.

—General Manager Crapo of the Flint and Pere Marquette Road says that the new line of that company between Monroe and Toledo will be completed and in operation by next September, when the Flint and Pere Marquette will resume its through traffic with Ohio and Eastern points. An arrangement has been completed whereby the Wabash and the Flint and Pere Marquette will make a short Toledo-Detroit route.

—At the public sale of the Pittsburg, Marion and Chicago Railroad in Lisbon, Ohio, last Monday, the property was bid in by a committee consisting of A. S. Comstock of New-York, C. W. Bray, K. B. Battinger, J. W. Clark, and D. R. Billingsley of Lisbon. The road was appraised for $126,000, and it sold for $84,000.

—At a recent meeting of the Indianapolis division of the Central Association of Railway Officials, A. Galloway, Superintendent of the Indianapolis division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, read an interesting and instructive paper on the handling of freight trains partially equipped with air.

—By a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the action of the State Railroad Commission in granting permission to the Terminal Railroad Company of Buffalo to build a railroad under Section 59 of the railroad law, from Buffalo to Depew, is affirmed.

—On Sunday last the Erie Railroad ran a special train from Hornellsville to Port Jervis for the accommodation of engineers and their families who desired to attend a meeting at the last-named place. This was done without expense to the employes.

—Isaac Chesbrough, chief clerk to Assistant General Passenger Agent F. W. Buskirk of the Erie lines, has resigned to become rate clerk to Chairman Donald of the Central Passenger Committee. This appointment takes effect on the 20th inst.

—Two steamers of the Pacific Mail Company's fleet, heretofore in the Atlantic trade, have been set apart for the West coast traffic between San Francisco and Central America and Panama. They are the City of Para and the Columbia.

—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Traveling Passenger Agents' Association held in Chicago yesterday, it was decided to hold the next annual convention of the association at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, Sept. 22 and 23.

—It is semi-officially stated "that the Illinois Central Railroad will shortly assume charge of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Road, which was bought some time ago, but is now in the hands of a receiver.

—In Albany the Assembly Railroad Committee will report favorably Mr. Tupper's bill compelling railroads to complete construction in this State within three years after all consents have been obtained for construction.

—A. S. Andrews of Raleigh, N. C., First Vice President of the Southern Railway, has received notice that during the absence of President Samuel Spencer in Europe he is to act as President.

—C. J. Chisam has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Alton, with headquarters in Peoria, Ill.

—A formal opening of the new passenger station of the Ohio Central lines in Columbus, Ohio, will occur next Saturday.

—George E. McCaughan has been appointed General Claim Agent of the Rock Island Road, with office in Chicago.

—The American Railway Association, formerly known as the general time convention, will meet in Cincinnati to-day.

—John W. Doane of Chicago, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific Road, is in New-York for a few days.

—Of the 4,370 freight cars handled by the Pennsylvania system in Indianapolis last week, 3,096 were loaded.

—D. M. Phibbin is the new Superintendent of the Duluth and Winnipeg line.

—President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Road is in this city.

WHAT'S IN A NAME ON THE STAGE?

Mary, Susan, and Jane Conspicuous, but to be Desired, Rarities.

"What's in a name? It's all right to ask the question in a spirit of levity or sarcasm, but I tell you there's a lot in a name, especially in our business. Take my name, for instance," said Babette Rodney of "The Lady Slavey" company; "I often wish it were plain Mary Jones or Jane Smith; then there would be some distinction to it.

"There are so many odd names in the profession now, most of them the product of their owners' inventiveness, that a good, old, matter-of-fact Mary, Susan, or Jane is a conspicuous rarity. There is a man in Chicago called 'Biff' Hall, who collects the queer names of theatrical people. I am moved to inquire, 'What's the matter with his name?'

"The Lady Slavey' company has a few that are pretty hard to beat—for instance, Dawn Griffith and Genie Unias. Then, for oddity, there are Pilar-Morin, Yvette Guilbert, and Ffolliot Paget.

"My own name has given me a lot of trouble. I get letters addressed B. A. Bette Rodney, Babbitts Rooney, and other queer ways, and once, when I was stopping out in a little country place, on a farm, my manager telegraphed me to return to town for rehearsal. The name must have stunned the country telegraph operator, for when I got the message it was addressed 'Miss Babetterdley.' The farm was seven miles from the telegraph station, and it took the messenger and a team of horses a whole day to find me. All the farmers in the country were aroused over my nom de stage, and the dispatch cost me $3.50 for messenger fees, horse hire, and feed for the team."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, local showers, followed by fair weather, warmer, westerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, warmer on the east New-England coast, southerly to westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair and continued warm weather, but probably slight rain; temperature in Northern New-York, southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair and continued warm weather, the high temperature will probably continue until Thursday evening; southerly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, local showers in southern portion, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA, generally fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair in the interior, probably local showers on the coast, warmer in Eastern Louisiana and Western Mississippi, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair Wednesday, probably showers by Thursday morning, high southwesterly winds, shifting to colder northerly winds during Wednesday night. ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, light local showers, followed by fair weather, warmer in western portion, fresh to brisk westerly, shifting to southerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, generally fair and warmer, fresh and brisk southerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair and warmer Wednesday, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, fresh to brisk easterly to southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local rain, light to fresh easterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair in southern and local showers in northern portion, cooler Wednesday night, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly. MISSOURI, fair and continued warm southerly winds Wednesday, cooler Thursday. IOWA, fair Wednesday, with warm southerly winds, followed by cooler weather and showers Thursday morning.

KANSAS, fair Wednesday, followed by cooler weather and showers Thursday morning, southerly winds, shifting to northerly. NEBRASKA, increasing cloudiness, followed by cooler weather and showers Wednesday night or night, southerly winds, shifting to northerly. COLORADO, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow, much colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, light rain, probably snow in northern portion, winds shifting to northerly, colder in southern portion. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, rain or snow, winds shifting to northerly, colder. WYOMING, light rain or snow, colder, northerly winds. MONTANA, snow, northerly winds, colder in eastern, warmer in extreme western portion.

An extended area of low pressure covers the east slope and Central Rocky Mountain districts, the barometer being unusually low over Kansas, Colorado, New-Mexico, and Arizona. The pressure has decreased slowly from Nebraska southwestward to Arizona and in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. It has increased in all other districts, the lowest pressure remaining nearly stationary in the Southern States, and rising quite rapidly during the day north of the lake region and in the extreme Northwest, where the temperature has fallen about 20°, with light snow.

It is cooler in the lake regions and on the New-England coast, and decidedly warmer between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains, while the temperature remains high in the Southern and Middle Atlantic States.

Generally fair weather prevailed in the regions east of the Rocky Mountains, except local showers on the east Gulf coast. Warm, generally fair weather will continue in the States of the Mississippi Valley, and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The New-Jersey receivers for the Liebmann Brothers Company of New-York yesterday filed their report in the Chancery Court in Jersey City. They reported that the New-York receivers had paid all the secured claims before action was taken in New-Jersey. They also reported that they had received from the New-York receivers $1,283.48. Of this they were obliged to pay $700 for costs and taxes. There are 1,100 creditors whose claims amount to $320,000. The dividend will be about one-quarter of 1 per cent.

—Isaac Brinn, wholesale dealer in clothing at 20 Bond Street, is reported to be in financial difficulties and has transferred his outstanding accounts to Abraham Levy. At the latter's law office it was said that Mr. Brinn's troubles were due to false statements, which were circulated about him, and which hurt his credit.

—William B. Wheeler & Co., stock brokers of 66 Broadway, who suspended on Monday, made an assignment yesterday without preference to Harry W. Simpson. The partners, William B. Wheeler and Emile Guillaudeu, also made individual assignments to Mr. Simpson.

—The general store of the E. M. McGillin Company, 611 to 621 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, has been closed by the Sheriff. The executions were on four judgments, aggregating $51,000. A warrant for the arrest of McGillin is in the hands of a detective.

—The McKindley Coal and Mining Company of Cleveland, Ohio, made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at $35,000 and the assets are placed at the same figure. The company transacted a wholesale and retail coal business.

—The Sheriff yesterday received two writs of replevin for about $350 against the Manhattan Rectifying Company, which has liquor stores at 1,401 Third Avenue and 98 Canal Street, in favor of two Cincinnati creditors.

—Jane M. Bevan, manufacturer of ladies' underwear at 158 Wooster Street, under the firm name of J. M. Bevan & Co., made an assignment yesterday to Thomas P. Ryan without preference.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $1,190 against Honore Loretz, liquor dealer at 13 Bedford Street in favor of the Paul Weichmann Brewing Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Review Printing and Publishing Company of Lockport, to publish a newspaper and do a general printing business; capital, $4,000. Directors—John H. Smith, R. G. Wilson, T. T. Feeley, J. J. Jones, John Tierney, John W. Berry, and Franklin Fogal of Lockport.

—Davis Photographic Improvement Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles B. Davis, T. W. Churchill, F. J. Corrigan, John Farrell, W. L. Ettinger, G. N. Hamlin, and M. W. Potter of New-York City.

—The Phonetic Typewriter Company of New-York; capital, $250,000. Directors—J. C. Zachos and L. J. Seymour of Prohibition Park, S. I.; O. R. Van Vechten, C. E. Schafner, and E. P. Brown of New-York City.

—The Hoosick Falls Water Power and Light Company; capital, $25,000. Directors—Galen C. Moses and F. H. Twichell of Bath and C. B. Story, Francis Riley, and George E. Green of Hoosick Falls.

—Christian Art Exhibition Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Francois X. Pone, Fernando D'Orbessan, and Frederick W. Jahl of New-York City.

—Bass Paint Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Albert R. Bass, B. C. Bass, and C. O. Bass of New-York City.

HOTELS.

THE AUDUBON.

This new and perfectly equipped apartment house, situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and 39th St., now open and receiving guests. The apartments are rented, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with regular hotel service included, together with steam heat and gas. W. A. Fish, Manager of the Broadway Apartment House, or his representative, Wm. T. Lovell, can be seen at the Audubon regarding arrangements.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18th ST. AND 4th AVE., N. Y.

HOMELIKE COMFORTS; RATES REDUCED.

C. L. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH

SALOON KEEPERS ADVISED

MEET TO DISCUSS THE PROVISIONS OF THE RAINES LAW.

Informed by Counsel as to What They May and What They May Not Do Under the Act—Cost of Licenses and Requirements for Securing Them—Punishments Provided for Violations—No Relief Unless the Court of Appeals Provides It.

The Central Opera House contained an assemblage of over 600 saloon keepers, including a few women, yesterday afternoon, in response to the following circular letter:

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1896.

Dear Sir: I will be pleased if you can make it convenient to meet me at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, east of Third Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp, in order that we may discuss the Raines bill in all its bearings, and that our attorneys may advise you as to the interpretation of any of its clauses about which you may be in doubt. Full particulars regarding the issuing of the new tax certificates and the fees to be paid for same will be furnished. Please consider this in the nature of a confidential communication. Yours truly,

JACOB RUPPERT, Jr.

Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and other prominent brewers occupied seats on the platform. Henry Wolff acted as Chairman of the meeting and replied to many of the questions of minor importance.

The legal questions were answered by George Mott, who had given the Raines law careful study and was prepared to give an expert opinion. For the benefit of saloon keepers the following circular, printed in English and German, giving concisely the provisions of the new excise law, was distributed. It first dealt with classifications, as follows:

To sell in hotels, restaurants, clubs, or saloons, to be drunk on or off the premises: New-York City, $800; Brooklyn, $650; Long Island City, $350.

To sell, (what is known as a storekeeper's license,) no part of which shall be drunk on the premises: New-York, $500; Brooklyn, $400; Long Island City, $200.

Tax certificates may be taken out on May 1, 1896, for one year.

All existing licenses expire June 30, 1896.

To continue business you must obtain a ten months' certificate.

All certificates expire on May 1 of each year.

Applicants must furnish a bond double the amount of cost of certificate, and at the same time pay the full amount of tax with application two weeks before expiration.

Bondsmen are liable only when a person or employe is found guilty of a violation of this law; when such person has been fined, and such fine has not been paid, the city may recover the amount of such fine with costs from the bondsman.

No new place can be opened within 200 feet of a private residence without the consent of two-thirds of the property owners.

No new place can be opened within 200 feet of a church or school.

All violations of this law must be tried in a court of record by a jury.

All officers empowered to make arrests, having notice of violation of this law, must notify the District Attorney of such violation.

Magistrates may issue warrants on complaint for the arrest of any person violating this law.

One conviction of the holder of a tax certificate will forfeit tax certificate; two convictions of bartender or employe will forfeit tax certificate, and they cannot hold another certificate for five years.

All places doing business within 200 feet of a school or church, lawfully, may continue, sell, or assign.

Violations of the Law.

Must not sell or give away on Sunday or before 5 o'clock on Monday morning, or between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning on any other day—except hotels, which may sell in rooms or at tables with food, but not in barroom; or to have any obstructions to prevent the exposure of the entire interior of place to the passers-by with the naked eye during prohibited hours; or sell or give away on a general or special election day within a quarter of a mile of polling place while such polling place is open; or give away any food to be eaten on the premises; or to sell to a minor under the age of eighteen years; or to permit any girl or woman not a member of his family to sell or serve liquor upon the premises.

To sell to be drunk on the premises in a dry goods, grocery, or drug store.

A violation of any provision of this law is a misdemeanor liable to a fine of from $1 to $500 or from one day to one year in prison.

Persons selling without a tax certificate, on conviction, the fine shall be from $200 to $2,000 (in no case shall it be less than double the cost of a tax certificate) or one year's imprisonment, according to the provisions of this law in the different localities.

During the reading of the circular many questions were asked, and the points clearly explained by counsel. Questions pertaining to hotels and what constitutes a hotel were the most frequent. The matter was argued in all its phases. The audience seemed particularly desirous of having a full understanding of the subject.

Daniel Holland, President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, asked Mr. Mott whether, in case the appellate court found a favorable verdict in the Einstein case, the verdict would act as a stay. Mr. Mott replied that, no matter which way the court decides, the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals, the decision from the higher court is expected by April 30. Until that tribunal shall have rendered a decision the law will be in force. Should the Court of Appeals find in favor of Einstein, the finding would annul the Raines law.

The auditors were served with luncheon and drinks after the meeting. Around the tables the only subject discussed was the Raines law. The law was condemned by all, and Senator Raines, T. C. Platt, President Roosevelt, and Mayor Strong were severely criticised.

WILL DEFEAT MANY "HOTELS."

Building Commissioner to Make Saloon Keepers Comply with All Laws.

Building Commissioner W. C. Bush of Brooklyn yesterday announced that he would enforce the building laws relating to hotels, and that saloon keepers who took out hotel licenses in order to evade the Raines law against selling liquor on Sunday would have to comply with the law regarding hotels.

"It will be impossible under Section 15 of the Building Laws for any buildings over 35 feet in height to be altered into hotels," said Commissioner Bush.

"Not a single Brooklyn hotel has been built in accordance with the law, but as they were all erected prior to its enactment, nothing can be done to them. With these Raines law hotels it will be entirely different.

"The only loophole they will have will be in cases where they can acquire possession of rooms over saloons for hotels, without making any alterations. I am inclined to think that, even in such a case, they would be violating the spirit of the law, but I would not care to say so until I had taken legal advice. Any alteration, however, will bring a hotel under the scope of Section 15. The putting up of a partition is an alteration, and will be regarded as such by this department. To my mind, the Raines law will cause a great demand for buildings in the more thickly settled sections of the city which are under 35 feet in height, and which can be changed into hotels."

The section to which Commissioner Bush referred provides as follows:

Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used in whole or in part as a hotel, theatre, hospital, asylum, institution for the care or treatment of persons, the height of which exceeds 85 feet, and every other building the height of which exceeds 85 feet, shall be built fire-proof, except buildings the plans and specifications for which have heretofore and within thirty days immediately prior to the passage of this act been approved by the Commissioner of Buildings. They shall be constructed with walls of brick, stone, iron, or other hard incombustible materials, in which wooden beams or lintels shall not be placed and in which the floors and roofs shall be of materials similar to the walls. The stairs and staircase landings shall be built entirely of brick, stone, iron, or other hard incombustible materials. No wood work or other inflammable material shall be used in any of the partitions, furrings, or ceilings in any such fire-proof buildings, excepting, however, that the doors and windows and their frames, the trims, the casings, the interior finish, when filled solid at the back with fire-proof materials, and the floor boards and sleepers directly thereunder may be of wood.

Even at Coney Island this law may prevent saloon keepers from turning their places into hotels, as regulations governing lodging houses may be applied to them.

"These places," said Deputy Commissioner Sweeney, "in the letter of the Raines law, may be regarded as hotels, but we cannot regard them as anything but lodging houses, and they will have to comply with the law regarding lodging houses. These regulations require that every room shall have a high ceiling, proper windows, and sufficient ventilation. Unless we are satisfied that the law is fully complied with, we shall not allow any place to be converted into a hotel or a lodging house."

Deputy Excise Commissioner Michell will appoint his staff of assistants to-day, when he will formally assume charge of his office in the Germania Building. The preliminary report of the old Excise Board will be sent to State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day. It is believed that 40 per cent. of the saloon keepers in Brooklyn will have to go out of business. Already many have closed their saloons.

A conference was to have been held yesterday between District Attorney Backus and a delegation from the United Liquor Dealers' Association, but it was postponed for several days because Mr. Backus's official duties have prevented him from studying the Raines law as closely as he wishes to before giving an opinion upon it.

EIGHT RAINES LAW INDICTMENTS.

Grand Jury Dismisses Twelve Cases—After Hotel Licenses.

The Grand Jury yesterday considered twenty cases of alleged violation of the new excise law. It dismissed twelve complaints and found eight indictments.

The Excise Board yesterday granted hotel licenses to the following places, which have heretofore held saloon or restaurant licenses:

Amelia Harnett, 257 Bleecker Street; W. H. Brickner & Brothers, 133 Bowery; Alfred May, 226 Chrystie Street; John Stimmel, 291 and 293 Bowery, and 226 and 228 Grand Street; F. B. McDonald, 1,275 Broadway; Nathan Nichalover, 65 Mott Street; Charles Krumm, 167 Chrystie Street; Leonard Greim, 448 East Seventy-second Street; Samuel Davis, 223 Bowery; Charles Smith, 64 Essex Street; Cronin & Murphy, 2 New Chambers Street; John Wunderlich, 404 Sixth Avenue; Michael Sullivan, 1,469 Third Avenue; John Carroll, 375 Canal Street, and E. F. Lankerman, 394 Sixth Avenue.

Chief of Police Conlin sent to the Excise Board yesterday for a list of saloons and restaurants that have secured hotel licenses within the last few weeks. It is believed he wishes to have the police make investigations to see if the representations made to the Excise Board in securing the licenses were truthful, and that he will make arrests if he finds fraud has been practiced.

Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard called on Chief Conlin yesterday and requested that two policemen be stationed in his offices, in the Metropolitan Building. The Chief granted the request.

Mr. Hilliard said his office would be open for business to-day.

Hitchcock, Darling & Co. of the Fifth Avenue Hotel have filed an application with the Excise Board for a renewal of their hotel excise license for one day. The license will expire April 29, and they cannot take out a license under the Raines law until May 1. The one-day license will cost $1.50.

There are also a number of saloon licenses that will expire April 29, and will have to be renewed for the one day. The board will grant renewals in all such cases.

Licenses granted previous to the Raines law are effective until June 30, but licenses granted since then are good only to midnight April 30. There will be 500 of the latter licenses to be renewed May 1.

N. S. Norton of Oswego, who makes a business of supplying furniture to the State departments, called at the Excise Board rooms yesterday to see what furniture would be needed for the offices of the new Excise Department.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday the opinion by Corporation Counsel Scott was announced that no liquor can be sold in any restaurant in the public parks.

The counsel of the board was of the opinion that the Raines law affects only the sale of liquor in the parks on Sunday, and that on week days liquor may be sold as in the past.

Raines Law Excuse for Theft.

Henry Krohne, nineteen years old, of 334 Berry Street, Brooklyn, was committed to jail without bail yesterday for robbing Gerlach's saloon, at Bedford Avenue and South Tenth Street, Brooklyn. He stole some champagne. Krohne admitted his guilt, and said he was driven to burglary by the Raines law. He was formerly a waiter at a lunch counter in a saloon in East Eighty-second Street, this city, but lost his place when the Raines law was signed. He has since robbed several saloons.

CHEVALIER WILL COME BACK.

He Will Make an American Tour Under Charles Frohman's Direction.

Charles Frohman signed a contract with Albert Chevalier, the coster singer, yesterday, under which he will make a tour of this country next season, continuing for twenty-five weeks, with the privilege of an extension. The tour will begin at the Garrick Theatre here Sept. 4, where Chevalier will remain for four weeks, after which he will go to Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

Mr. Frohman endeavored to secure the services of Chevalier when he was in London last Summer, but failed, because he could not arrange the proper time for him in this country. The present contract is simply the carrying out of his original intentions.

Manager Frohman will present Chevalier in an entertainment quite different from that which he is now giving at Koster & Bial's. It will be fashioned after the recitals given by the singer in the English provinces. In these entertainments, which are known as Albert Chevalier's Recitals, he gives the larger part of the performance himself, filling in an hour and a half with type delineations, songs, &c. Mr. Frohman's plan includes the adoption of this hour and a half of individual entertainment on the part of Mr. Chevalier, who will be surrounded by three or four special features suitable to the bill in which he will appear.

Besides the great fund of illustrative humor which he acquired in England, and with which he filled out his recitals there, it is Mr. Chevalier's intention to make a study of certain American characters while he is here, and which he will add to his repertory.

PROSECUTING WITNESSES DISAGREE

Two Claim to Have Arrested Robert Gray for Murder.

The trial for murder of Robert Gray, charged with shooting Frank Zipp, a negro, on Seventh Avenue, was resumed before Justice Gildersleeve yesterday.

A number of negro witnesses agreed in saying that they saw Gray shoot Zipp, but they did not agree as to what preceded the shooting.

Louis Beck, who said he was a detective, testified that he was the first to catch the defendant in his rooms after the shooting, and he slipped the handcuffs upon him. Policeman Terpenning came in and seized Gray. The latter tried to escape by the window, and in throwing up his hands struck his face with the handcuffs, cutting it and causing it to bleed.

Policeman Terpenning of the West Thirtieth Street Station caused some excitement by his testimony, which contradicted that of Beck. Terpenning said that he caught the defendant; that he was alone, and Beck was not in the room at the time. Terpenning said he used his own handcuffs, and Gray did not cut his face with them.

Assistant District Attorney Miller was puzzled by the contradiction in the evidence of his own witnesses. He asked Terpenning if he had been approached by the other side. The policeman said he had not.

Mr. House, counsel for the prisoner, resented the imputation.

Sale of Penknives at Hoyt's Theatre.

The one hundredth performance of "A Black Sheep" was celebrated at Hoyt's Theatre last night by the sale to each male patron of a fine silver-handled penknife. The sales were made in a peculiar way. One of the officials of the house stood at the main entrance of the theatre and to each male patron he presented a copper cent fresh from the mint. Then another official sold him a knife for one cent. In this way the knives were disposed of and "no friendship was cut." The theatre was thronged to its doors. This is the first time that souvenirs have been given to male patrons only at a theatre. Ordinarily the women only are the recipients of such reminders.

Instead of Trifling with a Bad Cold use DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will loosen the phlegm, subdue inflammation, and certainly save your Lungs and Throat much dangerous wear and tear.

For the liver, use JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—William P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank, gave a theatre party last night at Abbey's Theatre. His guests were received at Sherry's shortly before 8 o'clock by his mother and Mrs. Bolton Hall and Mrs. Lucien Vallois, formerly Miss Stebbins of New-York, and now residing in Paris. The party was conveyed in carriages to Abbey's Theatre to see Lillian Russell in "The Little Duke." After the play they returned to Sherry's for supper. The guests were Miss Caroline White, Miss Edith Perkins, Miss Liston Travis Cochran of Philadelphia, Miss Léontine Marié, Miss Mattina Riker, Miss C. Katharine Hall, Miss Anina Squire of Washington, D. C.; Miss Virginia R. Graves, Bolton Hall, Lucien Vallois, Augustus D. Shepard, Jr., P. Tecumseh Sherman, G. Tarleton Goldthwaite, Frederick A. Juilliard, C. Stacy Clark, Charles A. Munn, and Rufus R. Graves. Supper was served at a table handsomely decorated with roses. On Mr. St. John's right sat Mrs. Hall, and on his left sat Mrs. Vallois. To the left of Mrs. Vallois were Mr. Juilliard, Miss Hall, Mr. Graves, and Miss Cochran. To the right of Miss Hall sat Mr. Shepard and Miss Graves. On the opposite side of the table were Mr. Hall, Miss Riker, Mr. Goldthwaite, Miss Squire, Mr. Sherman, Miss Marié, Mr. Munn, Miss Perkins, Mr. Clark, Miss White, and Mr. Vallois.

—Mrs. Fordham Morris of 45 East Thirtieth Street gave a dinner party last evening for her daughter, Miss Emily Lorillard Morris, whose marriage to R. Horace Gallatin will take place on April 28.

—A special train will leave the Grand Central Station this morning at 11 o'clock for Mamaroneck, N. Y., with guests invited from New-York and surrounding towns to the wedding of Miss Fannie Taylor to Joseph Clark Baldwin, Jr., which will take place at high noon in St. Thomas's Church, at Mamaroneck. A breakfast and reception will follow the church ceremony at "Chrismere," the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Taylor, Jr. Mr. Baldwin is a son of Joseph Clark Baldwin of 7 West Seventy-sixth Street, and is a prominent member of Squadron A. Both the church and the house are to be lavishly decorated with Spring flowers and palms. The Rev. Dr. Leonidas B. Baldwin of Easton, Md., an uncle of the bridegroom, will perform the ceremony. The maid of honor will be Miss Alexandrina Taylor, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids will be Miss Effie Mason, Miss Edith Elizabeth Rathbone, Miss Anne Brevoort Eddy, and Miss Matilda Brevoort Eddy. Albert B. Strange will act as best man, and the ushers will be Hollis French of Boston, Howard F. Clark, John Howes Burton, and William A. McEwan, a cousin of the bride.

—The final meeting this season of the Evening Badminton Club took place last night in the Berkeley Armory. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Howard H. Henry, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Robert W. Rutherford, Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, and Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys. The other two patronesses, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge and Mrs. Joseph T. Low, were not present, being out of town.

—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Seymour and Miss Seymour of 64 East Eighty-first Street will give a large reception to-morrow evening from 8 to 11 o'clock.

—Society folks will be very busy to-day, for besides the teas, dinners, and luncheons, the wedding calendar is an unusually heavy one. Among the weddings of special interest will be those of Miss Lillian Talmage and John Murray Mitchell at 157 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M.; Miss Suzanne Dillon and Gerrard Warriner, in St. Bartholomew's Church, at 3 o'clock P. M.; Miss Louise Shaw and Henry Clifford, at 127 West Ninety-fourth Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.; Miss Ottilie Force and Lloyd B. Sanderson, in the Church of the Incarnation at 4:30 o'clock P. M.; Miss Christina D. Schwab and William M. Fowler, in St. Bartholomew's Church, at 4 o'clock P. M.; Miss Estelle J. Clark and William W. Harrel, Jr., at 42 East Sixteenth Street, at 3 o'clock P. M., and Miss Fannie Taylor and Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., in St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, at noon.

—Edmund Russell will give a reading to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock of William Morris's epic poem, "The Story of Signid the Solsung," in the studio of Robert Stuart Pogott, at 138 Fifth Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling, whose marriage was celebrated last week, will sail for Europe to-day on the steamship New-York. Mrs. George Lovett Kingsland of 430 Fifth Avenue, the mother of Mrs. Newbold Morris, Jr.; Mrs. T. Louis Onatavia and the latter's mother, Mrs. J. C. Cooley, will also be passengers on the New-York.

—Mrs. William Edgar Emery and Miss May Emery of 20 Fifth Avenue will sail for Europe on the steamship Campania on April 25. They will remain abroad for an indefinite period.

—A theatre party was given by the Lenox Euchre Club of Brooklyn last evening at Lyceum Theatre, this city, to witness the production of "The Prisoner of Zenda." After the play the party went to Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, for supper and a dance. Among those present were Miss C. Culhane, Miss M. Lynch, Miss L. Leavy, Miss M. Gallagher, Miss T. Lynch, Miss M. Halloron, Miss C. Thill, Miss H. Cosgrove, Miss E. Biehn, Miss M. Keveny, W. H. Hentz, A. Baker, F. Nugent, F. Strassel, F. Dempsey, J. Lambert, W. Parker, G. Hentz, W. Keveny, and C. Green. The Committee on Arrangements consisted of W. H. Hentz, John Strassel, and W. Parker. The officers of the club are: President—W. H. Hentz; Secretary—Miss L. Leavy; Treasurer—Miss C. Thill.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Raymond of 200 West Seventy-third Street, who are in San Domingo, are expected to return to New-York soon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Matthews Newington of 116 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street have cards out for a reception on Saturday of this week and for a second reception on April 25.

—The dramatic and dialect recital given at the Hotel Waldorf yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Waldo Richards was attended by several hundred fashionable folks. Mrs. Richards has been entertaining in Paris, London, Boston, Washington, and other cities. Among those interested in the recital were Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, at whose house Mrs. Richards read last Thursday evening; Mrs. John Crosby Brown, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Charles F. Barney, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Charles T. Matthews, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., and Mrs. Laurence Hutton.

PATRIARCH.

MICHAEL M'GUIRE RESIGNS OFFICE.

He Has Eighteen Indictments Against Him for Larceny.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., April 14.—Justice of the Peace Michael McGuire of Richmond County, who is under eighteen indictments for larceny, it being alleged that he appropriated money to his own use during his term as Tax Collector for the town of Middletown in 1891, to-day sent his resignation to the Town Board of Middletown, and it was accepted. McGuire gave no reason for resigning his office.

gave no reason for resigning his office.

The Town Board appointed Michael Muyer, a Justice-elect, to fill McGuire's unexpired term, which ends Dec. 31. District Attorney Pinney has stated that he will try the indictments against McGuire at the June term of court.

A POPULAR SONG: "There's only one wheel in the world for me," is the slogan of the thousands who ride the Cleveland.—Adv.

PAID TRIBUTE TO GRANT

JAPAN'S WARRIOR WITH BARED HEAD AT THE GENERAL'S TOMB.

Marquis Yamagata and Minister Kurino Enjoy a Drive Through Central Park, and then Along the Riverside—The Visitor from the Mikado's Land Denies Himself to All but a Few Callers—Talk Over Plans for Entertainment.

The first day in New-York of the Marquis Yamagata, Japan's greatest military leader, was passed very quietly, the Marshal leaving the Waldorf only for a ride to Grant's tomb.

The Marshal considered Gen. Grant the greatest American he had ever met. At the time of Gen. Grant's famous trip around the world Yamagata, then a Colonel, acted as his escort, and the Japanese who now hold a position in Japan's military affairs as high as did Gen. Grant in ours has never forgotten the acquaintance thus formed.

The Japanese party passed the morning quietly in their rooms. All were tired after their long six days' journey across the continent, and none of them rose early. They had sat up late the night before with the Japanese Minister, and the Marquis was not prepared to breakfast until 9:30.

Many cards were sent up to him, but he received no callers save Gen. McAlpin and Shinichiro Kurino, Japanese Minister at Washington. Minister Kurino was closeted with him for several hours during the morning.

Gen. McAlpin's visit was purely one of courtesy. It was said that Marquis Yamagata wished to tender to the General and the other members of the Governor's staff a complimentary dinner in recognition of their services as escort. It is not likely that such a dinner will take place, but if it should it would be very informal, on account of the Marquis's health, and would be held at the Waldorf.

It was announced by K. Tsudzuki, the Marquis's Secretary, that the Marquis was feeling much better yesterday, but that it was on the advice of Dr. Hirai that the Marquis staid in his room during the morning and saw no visitors. Mr. Tsudzuki, through whom the Marquis carries on all communication with English-speaking people, has had a diplomatic training and has a keen sense of what the Marquis should not say. He was especially anxious Monday night that it should be denied that the Marquis had said anything about the relations of England and Japan.

Mr. Tsudzuki is an accomplished linguist, and speaks English to the reporters, German or French to the waiters, and Japanese to the other members of the staff with seemingly equal readiness. His card is most impressive, announcing him as K. Tsudzuki, and then, in French: "Secretary in chief to the Ambassador Extraordinary on a special mission from his Imperial Majesty of Japan."

After luncheon the party staid quietly at the hotel until 4 o'clock, when, on the suggestion of Minister Kurino, the Marquis started for a drive through the upper part of the city. With the Marquis and Minister on this trip were Major Oshima and the Secretary.

The two-horse landau containing the four foreigners was driven directly up Fifth Avenue to the Fifty-ninth Street entrance to Central Park. Minister Kurino sat on the back seat with the Marquis and pointed out to him the houses of well-known persons along the way. The Marquis seemed especially interested in the houses of the Vanderbilt family, and rose from his seat to look at the buildings.

Entering the Park, the party took the East Drive and went through the Park to One Hundred and Tenth Street. The warm Spring weather had brought out an unusual number of carriages. The occupants of a few of them recognized the slim, gray-haired man as Japan's greatest warrior and turned to look at him.

The party crossed the city at One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and, taking the west side of Riverside Park, drove rapidly to Grant's tomb. Stopping for a minute, Kurino and Yamagata bared their heads and looked reverently at the grave of America's great General.

Instead of returning to his carriage, the Marquis, perhaps because he was away from his physician's care, chose to walk a short distance, and the party started northward on the western side of the park and soon turned eastward, coming down on the east side to about One Hundred and Tenth Street. At One Hundred and Fifth Street they again took the carriage.

The visitors then drove quickly back to the hotel, reaching there about 6:15. They at once retired to their rooms, and the secretary sent down word that the Marquis would see no callers. Mr. Kurino dined with his fellow-countrymen, who remained in the hotel throughout the evening.

It was said that a representative of Mayor Strong would call on the Marquis at the hotel at 6 o'clock, but at that time the Marquis had not returned from his drive. Mr. Kurino said last night that Commodore Sicard, Commander of the navy yard, would probably call on the Marquis some time to-day.

There was some discussion between the Marquis and the members of his suite over a visit to West Point, but it is not likely that the trip will be made, though Marquis Yamagata is anxious to see the school. A dinner to the Marquis, given by a number of Japanese residents in this city and Brooklyn, has also been talked about, but, as in other plans of this kind, the Marquis's ill health will probably stand in the way.

The Waldorf was yesterday a centre of attraction for Japanese residents, and a number of them were seen at various times in the corridor, and all were anxious to catch a glimpse of the Marquis or of any one of his suite.

Another thing which interested them and mystified some others was the white and red flag of Japan, which hung in the morning on the main flagpole of the hotel, and in the afternoon from a window on Fifth Avenue.

MME. RANKE PLACED ON TRIAL.

One of the Charges of Passing Worthless Checks Dismissed

Mme. Ranke, who gives illustrated recitals, and who was arrested for giving worthless checks to Wallon & Barrows, photographers, of 36 Beach Street, and to the John Polhemus Printing Company, was placed on trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.

In the first case it was shown that Mme. Ranke gave the checks, neither of which exceeded $5, before the goods were delivered. Her counsel contended that there could be no larceny, as Mme. Ranke had received nothing at the time from the defendants. This was the view taken by the Magistrate who dismissed the Wallon & Barrows complaint.

In the case of the Polhemus Printing Company, to whom Mme. Ranke also gave worthless checks in payment for goods, it was shown that the goods were delivered.

The prosecution discovered that an important witness was absent, and the case was continued until to-day.

DOG JUMPED FROM ROOF.

Landed On Its Feet, Breaking Its Fore Legs, and Was Then Shot.

Henry Schneider of 390 Sixth Avenue owned a spitz dog, the pet of the family. The dog was seized with a fit last evening in front of the house. The animal ran up the stairs of 388 Sixth Avenue. Upon gaining the roof it ran to the edge, gave a short growl, and jumped over.

A crowd of people was on Sixth Avenue at the time and saw the body flying through the air, and ran to the spot where the dog landed on his four feet. Schneider ran down from the roof, picked the dog up, and found that both fore legs had been broken. A policeman shot the animal.

Col. James B. Pond's Lecture.

"A Dealer in Other Men's Brains" was the subject of a lecture last night by Major James B. Pond at the Epiphany Baptist Church, at Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The lecture was illustrated with the pictures of 150 of the world's famous men and women with whom the lecturer had come in contact.

A POPULAR SONG: "There's only one wheel in the world for me," is the slogan of the thousands who ride the Cleveland.—Adv.

Horner's Furniture.

Largest assortments and best values in fine Furniture of every description, including lines especially adapted for country cottages and seaside villas.

English Brass Bedsteads, in over fifty patterns, 3 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in. wide, from $18.00 to $350.00. (Our own direct importation, and superior in finish, quality and style.)

White Enameled Iron Bedsteads, all sizes from $5 to $25.

Springs and Bedding a Specialty.

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

PASSED OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

Traction Company Now Has the Right to Make Extensions.

At the Mayor's own request, the Board of Aldermen passed three resolutions over his veto yesterday.

These resolutions grant permission to the Metropolitan Traction Company to build certain extensions and connections in down-town streets. The Mayor vetoed them because he thought they should include stipulations as to transfers, but afterward he learned from the representative of the traction company that such stipulations were not necessary. Then he sent for the Aldermen's Committee on Railroads and told it to pass the resolutions over his veto.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen the University Place and Third and Fourth Street connections got 28 votes and the Dey and Greenwich Streets and West Broadway connections got 27 votes in the passage over the veto. No votes were cast in opposition.

At the opening of the discussion Alderman Brown offered a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the board that the vetoes be overridden because the Mayor had told the Railroad Committee he wanted such action taken.

Alderman Goodman denied with vigor that the Mayor had so declared himself officially. It was only an intimation. Alderman Brown said that, if he understood the English language, the Mayor had said he wanted the resolutions passed. Mr. Brown spoke inadvertently of "them resolutions." Alderman Ware, who is occasionally the comedian of the board, referred to "them resolutions" and asked that they be put into good English.

President Jeroloman said the Mayor had received further light, and he declared that Henry A. Robinson, attorney for the traction company, had filed a bond of $50,000 conditional upon the removal of snow from the streets in which the company asks consent to extend its tracks. Mr. Jeroloman went on to tell what he thought of the plans of the railroad company.

"Speak for yourself!" exclaimed Alderman Hall.

"The Chair never fears to speak for himself under all circumstances," tartly replied the President.

The following letter from Vice President Henry A. Robinson of the traction company to President Jeroloman explains the agreement reached by the Mayor and the company. It was read to the board by the Chief Clerk:

Pursuant to the instructions of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, I have sent you herewith a bond executed by that company under its corporate seal and in the penalty of $50,000, conditional for the removal of snow from the streets in which the company asks consent to extend its tracks pursuant to the resolutions adopted by you on the 20th of March, 1896, and returned by the Mayor without his approval on the 31st of March. This bond is designed to give full effect to the recommendation of the Mayor in regard to the removal of snow, and is tendered for the reason that we understand that the Mayor has become satisfied that it is not within the power of the Board of Aldermen to amend the resolutions. The amount of penalty in the bond which was suggested by the Mayor, and we understand that he is satisfied that the resolutions should be passed over his veto upon the filing of this bond.

After a long discussion and a great waste of talk the resolutions were passed over the Mayor's veto.

MRS. GALLIGAN'S SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Trustee Hornthal Denies that He Made Charges Against Her.

The trial of Mrs. Louise M. Galligan's suit against School Trustee Louis M. Hornthal to recover $50,000 for alleged libel, was resumed yesterday before Justice Parker in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Galligan was formerly Principal of the primary department of Grammar School No. 70.

She alleges that Mr. Hornthal circulated statements to the effect that she had extorted money from teachers under her. This charge Mrs. Galligan absolutely denies. She brought a similar suit, several years ago, against five of the Trustees to recover $25,000 damages. The cases were dismissed by Justice Barrett in December, 1894.

When the case was called yesterday there were twenty-five or thirty school teachers in court as witnesses for the defense.

Warren McVeigh testified that he was a reporter on an evening newspaper in April, 1892. He was assigned to see Mr. Hornthal in regard to the trouble in his school district. Mr. Hornthal used the language attributed to him in the complaint, and also said that Mrs. Galligan had, in the seventies, been accused of extorting money from the teachers under her, and had been found guilty and removed to another department.

George Wallace, assistant clerk to the Board of Education, identified the records in regard to the proceedings against Mrs. Galligan before the board.

Ida M. Frees testified that she was a teacher under Mrs. Galligan in 1892 at Grammar School No. 70. She purchased newspapers containing the charges against Mrs. Galligan.

This closed the plaintiff's case, and the defendant's counsel, Mr. Cohen, moved to dismiss the complaint. The motion was denied.

In his address to the jury Mr. Cohen said: "The plaintiff has proved no damage. They were afraid to put the plaintiff on the witness stand to show what her damages were. She has had a large experience in trials, and is well able to take care of herself."

Mr. Cohen put in evidence the records of the proceedings against the plaintiff before the Board of Trustees.

Louis M. Hornthal, the defendant, testified that he lived at 39 East Fifty-seventh Street, and his place of business was at 670 Broadway. He had been a School Trustee in the Nineteenth Ward since 1886. He said he investigated Mrs. Galligan's record in 1892 with Judge Kelly, W. Harris Roome, and others.

He denied that he had told any reporters that Mrs. Galligan had been charged with extorting money from teachers under her.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

Found a Harmless Bomb.

Montrodella Gregson found a supposed bomb yesterday leaning against the rear door of his father's bicycle shop, 155 West Twenty-third Street. It consisted of a leap pipe six inches long, and perforated with holes. A match was stuck in one end. The police were notified. An examination of the contents of the bomb showed that it was filled with sawdust and charcoal.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Famous Beauties of Bygone Days.

Some handsome tables of dark wood, with raised medallions of some of the olden time court beauties. This is a decided novelty in furniture decoration. Each medallion is surrounded with a gilt frame. We have these tables in different shapes and styles, and they can be purchased at very low figures because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Dress Goods.

Canvas,

(Colors:—navy blue, brown, green, tan, gray, plum and black).

$1.25 to $2.75. per yard.

Canvas Grenadine,

(Colors:—navy blue, brown, green, tan and olive).

$2.00 to $2.50.

Black Canvas Grenadine,

$3.00 & $3.50.

"The Novelty of the Season."

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance, will lecture this evening at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, the Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D., pastor, Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, at 8 o'clock. His subject will be: "Tenements and Lodging Houses at Home and Abroad —From the Slum Rookery to the Latest Examples of Model Tenements and Model Lodging Houses." The lecture will be profusely illustrated by the stereopticon. Admission will be free.

—The annual church service of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will be held in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, next Sunday at 4 P. M., on the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Chaplain of the society, will preach the sermon.

—The Polytechnic Section will meet to-morrow evening in the Institute Rooms, 111 to 115 West Thirty-eighth Street at 8 o'clock. Professor William Hallock of Columbia College will lecture upon "Color," illustrated by brilliant experiments. The entertainment is free to the public and should be largely attended.

—Georg Engels will be seen for the last time as Senator Andersen at the Irving Place Theatre to-night. To-morrow he will present for the first time here Klapp's comedy, "Rosenkranz and Guelderstern," in which he will play the part of Baldrian.

—Sixty men who want to be attendants at the public baths during the coming Summer were examined at the Civil Service Board rooms yesterday. The successful ones will have to have a fair knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, and of the duties of the place.

—The body of a man, which had apparently been in the water for three months, was taken from the North River at the foot of Bloomfield Street yesterday. The man was dressed in a black serge suit and blue melton overcoat of good material.

—Mary C. Howell, who was a cook employed at Dr. Marion Sims's residence, 80 West Fifty-eighth Street, died at the Flower Hospital yesterday from burns. Her clothes caught fire while she was at work in the kitchen Monday night.

—Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger has been invited to install the officers for the year of the Chauncey M. Depew Social Club at Majestic Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, next Saturday evening.

—The sale of seats for Thomas Q. Seabrooke's engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "The Spectator," beginning next Saturday night, will open at the theatre this morning. George H. Broadhurst is the author of the comedy.

—Sampson, the strong man, is to try and lift an elephant at Proctor's Theatre next week. Waddy, the largest of the George Lockhart elephants, has been selected for the experiment.

—Manhattan Tribe, 310, I. O. R. M., will have an entertainment and reception this ev

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PROF. BOTT'S FINE VIOLIN

V. S. FLECHTER'S TRIAL FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

A Stradivarius Valued at $6,000 Was Stolen Two Years Ago, and an Effort Is Being Made by Mrs. Bott to Show that the Dealer Has the Instrument—An Expert in Handwriting Testifies Against the Defendant.

The trial of Victor S. Flechter, who is charged with unlawfully having in his possession an alleged Stradivarius violin, said to have been stolen from the late Prof. Jean Joseph Bott, was continued yesterday before Recorder Goff and a jury, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court.

The violin in question is said to be worth $6,000. A Stradivarius was stolen from Prof. Bott two years ago. It was alleged that the same violin was found in the possession of Mr. Flechter, who is a dealer in musical instruments.

Miss Ellen Clancy was the first witness called yesterday. She said she was a servant in the house of Mrs. Fitzgerald, at 355 West Thirty-first Street, during March, 1894. Prof. Bott and his wife lived there at the time. They had been there for over six months and occupied two rooms. A young man with dark hair and mustache called at the house on the night of March 31, when Prof. Bott and his wife were absent. Their rooms could have been entered without trouble. The witness left the young man in the reception room and went down stairs. She did not know anything about the violin. On cross-examination she said that Mr. Flechter visited the house two days afterward, and he, the witness, and Mrs. Bott went to the Thirtieth Street Police Station to see about the stolen violin. The witness said that the defendant was not the man that called at the house on March 31. She afterward picked out a picture in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters that looked like the visitor.

August Germunder testified that he belonged to a family of violin makers. He said he remembered a Stradivarius violin owned by Prof. Bott. He had examined it when the professor arrived here. The grain of the wood ran across the violin. At the chin rest the varnish and wood were somewhat worn. There was a slight crack on one side of the front of the violin, running longitudinally. The printed label in the interior of the violin had the words "Antonius Stradivarius, Cremonensis, fecit. Anno Domini 1725." The last figure on the date, he said, was indistinct. He valued the instrument at $5,000.

Counsel for the defense, Arthur C. Palmer, subjected the witness to a severe cross-examination on the peculiarities of the Stradivarius violin.

The witness said that he did not believe that the fracture on the violin could be so repaired but that the touch of the original fracture could be discovered.

"I will later produce the instrument in question in court," said Mr. Palmer, "and prove that it never had a fracture, and it will be the one that Mrs. Bott identified as her husband's violin."

A little later Mr. Palmer asked: "Was the instrument that you examined in court the same one that Prof. Bott had owned formerly?"

"Yes, and no," replied the witness. "The back and side and scroll were those of the original instrument."

There was a great deal of legal sparring at this point between counsel for both sides, in the course of which it appeared that the witness testified for the defendant at the police court trial.

"Mr. Flechter is one of the leading violin dealers in this city, is he not?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"Mr. Flechter is a prominent dealer," the witness replied.

William Kronevett, who is employed by Mr. Flechter as a stenographer and typewriter, identified a number of typewritten letters dictated to him by Mr. Flechter. Mrs. Matilda Bott, widow of Prof. Bott, then took the stand. She is about sixty years old, and was dressed in deep mourning. In answer to Assistant District Attorney Osborne, Mrs. Bott said her husband bought the violin in question in 1872 in Hanover at an auction sale for 2,000 thalers. When they came to America they brought the violin with them.

"And you used to see the violin every day?" Mrs. Bott was asked.

"Yes, Sir, every day," she replied.

"The violin, your husband, and yourself made up the family?"

"Yes, Sir, that is so," replied Mrs. Bott, in a voice full of sadness. She said the violin was stolen on March 31, 1894, and a reward of $500 was offered for its recovery.

"Did not Mr. Flechter go to the pawnshops with the detectives to try and recover the violin?"

"No, Sir. He wrote to me saying it was too hot."

Mrs. Bott said there was a rich man named Kloptton sent to the house once by Mr. Flechter to see the instrument for the purpose of buying it.

"Was not Mr. Kloptton a dealer in musical instruments?"

"I do not know," Mrs. Bott said.

Counsel for the defense read several letters which the witness had written to the defendant. In one of the letters Mrs. Bott informed Mr. Flechter of the death of her husband. The letters were introduced for the purpose of showing that the witness entertained a friendly feeling for the defendant long after the violin was stolen.

"By what marks were you able to identify your husband's violin in the police court?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"By its appearance and shape, and by the crack near the chin rest," said Mrs. Bott.

"Was your husband's violin repaired before it was stolen?"

"I think it was repaired after it was stolen from my husband," Mrs. Bott said. This answer was stricken out at the request of counsel for defense.

In reply to another question the witness said that the violin that she saw in Assistant District Attorney Allen's house, at 22 Gramercy Park, and which was taken there by Mr. Flechter, was the same violin that she saw in the police court.

"And you are positive that the violin which Mr. Flechter took to Mr. Allen's house was your husband's long lost violin?"

"Yes, Sir," Mrs. Bott replied.

Mrs. Bott said her husband gave lessons on the violin to about six pupils.

"Did the pupils know where the violin was kept?" she was asked.

"No, Sir, they did not. The violin was always taken out before the pupils came," she replied.

Daniel C. Ames of 202 Broadway, an expert in handwriting, testified as to the similarity of the handwriting in a number of letters which Mr. Osborne handed to him.

Mr. Osborne read one of the letters, which was dated May 28, 1895. It was addressed to Mrs. Bott, and was signed "Cave-Dweller." The writer said he had the lost violin, and offered to return it if Mrs. Bott would pay a small reward. "Cave-Dweller" asked Mrs. Bott to insert a personal in a morning paper, stating if she would meet him with a view to making arrangements for the return of the violin. The writer said he intended, at first, to sell the violin, but became afraid to do so.

Mr. Osborne also submitted a letter which he said was written by Mr. Flechter. This letter was a draft of an advertisement which Mrs. Bott was to insert in a newspaper. Both letters were printed with a pencil. The draft of the advertisement was as follows:

Five hundred dollars reward, and no questions asked, for return of instrument taken from residence of Jean Joseph Bott March 31, 1894, 355 West Thirty-first Street. Absolute safety and secrecy guaranteed. VICTOR S. FLECHTER, 23 Union Square, Violin Maker and Dealer.

In reply to Mr. Osborne, Mr. Ames swore that in his opinion both letters were written by the same person.

The letter signed by "Cave Dweller" was as follows:

May 28, 1894.

To Mrs. Bott, 306 River Street, Hoboken:

Dear Madame: I wish to inform you that the violin taken from your house some time ago will be returned if you are willing to abide by agreements that will be made between you and I later on. It was my intention first to dispose of it, but on account of its great value and the danger it would place me in by offering it for sale for such a large sum of money, I concluded to wait. I have now thought the matter over and have come to the conclusion that a little money is better than none.

If you are anxious for the return of the violin and willing to pay a sum of money small compared with the value of the violin, I think we can make a deal. You can put a personal in The New-York Sun, saying:

"I am willing to give a sum of money for the return of the violin." When I see your personal in The Sun I will let you know how the exchange can be made. CAVE DWELLER.

Photographs of the two letters were handed the jurymen.

Mr. Ames gave in detail his reasons for stating that both letters were the production of one hand. He called attention to the similarities, which, he said, existed in some of the printed characters on both letters, particularly in the "ler" of the words "Dweller" and "Dealer."

Mr. Palmer said: "We will put a witness on the stand who will prove that Mr. Flechter did not write either of the letters."

The trial will be continued to-day.

AFTERMATH OF A BIG FAILURE.

A Suit Involving the Affairs of Sylvester, Bell & Co.

The affairs of the insolvent dry goods importing firm of Sylvester, Bell & Co., which failed in 1892, were gone into extensively in arguments in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, in the case of Jules Warnier and Paul David vs. Otto Boessneck, Herman Broesel, and Hugo E. Boessneck.

The plaintiffs were formerly merchants in Rheims, France, with a branch house in this city, and the defendants were merchants in Glauchau, Germany. The Boessnecks lived at Glauchau, and Mr. Broesel in this city. The firm of Sylvester, Bell & Co. was formed in 1889, the German firm contracting to furnish a working capital of $250,000. The plaintiffs furnished $100,000, and the defendants $150,000. This money was all lost. Besides the cash dealings of the insolvent company and the parties to the action, there had been merchandise transactions between the parties to the action. Both plaintiffs and defendants had sold to Sylvester, Bell & Co. dry goods, and there was an agreement between the plaintiffs, the defendants, and the company to share equally in both profits and losses. There was no such agreement concerning the money furnished by the plaintiffs and defendants to the company, but the plaintiffs had advanced $50,000 more capital to the company than the defendants, and the action was brought to compel the defendants to share in the loss of this money.

The judgment in the lower court was that the defendants must pay their proportion of losses incurred in merchandise dealings with the insolvent company, but not to share in the loss of the $50,000. The amount of the judgment, with costs, is now about $20,000.

Payson Miller appeared for the plaintiffs and Thomas J. Falls for the defendants.

A $12,000 Verdict for Loss of a Leg.

A jury in Part VII. of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a verdict in favor of Christian Anderson for $12,000 damages against L. Boyer's Sons for the loss of a leg. He was employed by the defendants in moving brewing tanks from a brewery. While the rope with which the tanks were to be hoisted to a truck was being tied, it broke, and the tanks fell on his leg. The leg was afterward amputated.

Witnesses May Prove Murder.

After a hunt of several months, the police have located Patrick Smith and his wife, now living at 428 East Thirteenth Street. They are expected to prove material witnesses in the trial of Martin Murphy for the murder of his aged mother last Summer. Mrs. Murphy received such injuries that she died shortly afterward. The Smiths are expected to prove the assault.

FLOWER BOYS AT "HOME"

THEIR UNCARPETED, UNFURNISHED, AND CHEERLESS ROOMS.

Large Colony of His Countrymen in the Employ of "George the Greek"—Work from Morning Until Midnight on a Dish of Stew and a Sandwich—Often Arrested and Fined—Evils of the System—Magistrate Wentworth's Suggestion.

In a rather dilapidated tenement in the rear of a building on Thirteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, are four rooms on the first floor that are occupied every night by thirty or forty swarthy boys and men. They are strewn about the floor, some on mattresses and others with a single blanket between their bodies and an uncarpeted floor, but all sleeping as soundly as though stowed away in one of the rooms of the Hotel Waldorf.

In one of the rooms there is a large ice chest, with rows of shelves, on which stand vases of flowers divested of so large a share of their natural bloom and fragrance that they emit a sickly odor. The atmosphere of the four apartments is so deeply tainted with this odor that the visitor shrinks from entering. The occupants do not, however, seem to mind it.

A canvas cot in one room, with a rug in front of it, denotes the resting place of the master of the premises. He is known as "George the Greek." The little colony represents a large proportion of the "flower boys" of New-York. They are the peddlers who sell roses and violets along Twenty-third and Fourteenth Streets, at elevated stations, and along Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Park Row, and Sixth Avenue.

They are all Greeks, and they are nearly all in the employ of "George the Greek" and another enterprising Greek. They range in age from fourteen to forty. They know very little English. Their monthly wages seldom amount to $7, and are more frequently $4 and $5.

"George the Greek" has amassed a fortune of nearly $20,000 in the last five years. He is now able to pay $4,000 a year rent for the flower stand in front of the Grand Central Station. George started in an unpretentious way. By living frugally he was enabled in a short time to buy a stand in Twenty-third Street. That was in the days when street hawkers were allowed to have stands on the sidewalk and to sell from a pushcart at one place as long as they cared to.

George secured another stand in Twenty-third Street, for which he paid a monthly rent of $100. He sold that stand to take the one in Forty-second Street, but regrets the change now, as the New-York Central Railroad Company raised the rent for the stand.

The street trade in flowers has been usurped by the Greeks, because they are able to live on less than Italians or Americans. The latter have consequently been driven out.

When Spring comes George wends his way to Bleecker Street and inspects the newly arrived Greek immigrants, who find temporary lodgings in that part of the city. He picks out several score of those who know the least English and the least about the value of American money, and takes them up to his quarters, where they are instructed as to the proper way to induce pedestrians to buy flowers, the various methods of eluding the police, and the way to wire flowers.

The last point is the most important. If the flowers are not wired and arranged correctly they lose in value. The process of wiring consists in thrushing a fine steel wire down through the stem of every rose, violet, or any other flowers that may be on the market, in such a way that it is concealed from the buyer. The advantage in this is that the stem may be bent so as to make the flowers assume any position. This enables the boys to make half a dozen flowers occupy the space in a bunch that a dozen unwired flowers would occupy.

The flowers are purchased at the Cut Flower Exchange in Thirty-fourth Street and of several commission floral merchants in Twenty-eighth Street, from Broadway to Sixth Avenue. These men sell the flowers which come in every morning from Long Island, New-Jersey, and New-York State. The florists and big stores get the first pick. After they have taken what they want for the day, George and other street dealers get what are left, or the "dreck," according to the technical term.

The flowers are taken to the rooms in Thirteenth Street, where each boy wires his own stock for the day, and starts off to sell them. No particular districts are allotted to the boys, the object being to keep out of the clutches of the police, for, though required by law to have licenses, none of them are citizens, and, therefore, cannot obtain them.

They start out about 10 o'clock in the morning and scatter through the shopping district. Toward evening they move up in the theatre district. Their last stand is taken along Third Avenue and Twenty-third and Fourteenth Streets. They stay out, as a rule, until they have disposed of their stock, returning shortly before midnight.

Before leaving their "home" in the morning the boys are given a breakfast of "Greek stew," the concomitants of which vary, and a cup of weak coffee. They exist until evening on this, and a roll each is stowed away in a coat pocket and munched between sales. In the evening they are served with a meal of fruit and wine.

This is, in brief, the daily life of a "flower boy," as described to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by P. P. Coppel, a dealer in novelties in Ann Street. Mr. Coppel was at one time in the flower business, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the trade.

"The greatest injustice," he said, "in the street-hawking business lies in the fact that no discrimination is made among the hawkers. All the men I have selling novelties are American citizens, many of them war veterans, energetic men, all of whom have licenses. The other three classes are the Greek flower boys, east-side Hebrews, and Greek and Italian pushcart men. Few of these have licenses.

"Not a day passes that several of 'George the Greek's' boys are not arrested. They are taken to court, fined $1, which George pays, and they return to the street. If the law were changed, so that every man had to be licensed, instead of every cart, this would be different.

"The police are very unjust. In many precincts a vendor who has paid for his license is not allowed to sell. These are orders from the Captain. In other precints 'dead lines' have been established, beyond which a licensed vendor dare not venture."

Alderman Ware appeared again in Jefferson Market Court yesterday in continuation of his crusade against unlicensed flower peddlers.

Magistrate Wentworth, in the discussion, agreed in part with the statement of Mr. Coppel. He said the remedy should come from the Council Chamber. That the Aldermen could settle the matter more speedily by passing ordinances than by arresting men on the streets.

Alderman Ware said the Aldermen were doing all they possibly could, but the peddlers refused to take out licenses.

Magistrate Wentworth said the men would be arrested just as frequently, whether they had licenses or not. Mr. Ware replied that this was not so, and that men were not arrested who had licenses.

"You do not know what you are talking about," Magistrate Wentworth said. "I have seen this thing from the bench and can safely say that eight out of every ten of the men brought before me have licenses."

The Magistrate said the question the Aldermen had to decide was whether there was room for flower peddlers and pushcart men in the streets of this city.

"Another feature of the case," he said, "which should occupy the attention of you Aldermen is that in connection with pushcarts. I recently questioned everybody connected with such cases that appeared before me, and learned that the padrones secured pushcarts and had the carts licensed instead of the men.

"In one instance a padrone had a stable of ninety-four pushcarts all licensed. Another had fifty, and another had thirty-four. This is all wrong. The Aldermen should pass ordinances requiring that the men, and not the carts, be licensed."

FROM GUATEMALA AND MEXICO.

Return of Two Professors Who Have Been Exploring the Countries.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Frederick A. Starr, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Chicago, returned yesterday from a three months' trip through unexplored portions of Guatemala and Mexico. Prof. Starr's object in making the trip was to visit all the ruins in the two countries, which in his trip last Summer he had heard so highly praised, and to find the pigmy tribe which was supposed to live somewhere about there.

Prof. Starr said the country offered special facilities for research work in his line. In Oaxaca, nineteen different languages are spoken, thirteen in Chiapas, and twenty-one in Guatemala. This indicates as many different tribes of people, and the opportunity to study them is extraordinary. Concerning the pigmies, and whether these small people of the country might not be descended from the mountain idiots, the professor said:

"I found lots of idiots in the country, regular colonies of them, but in no case was there any connection between them and the little people. Cretins, as the idiots are called, are descended from people subject to goitre. Goitre is a disease that is caused by the water the people drink, and the descendants of the goitrous people are usually deaf, dumb, and idiotic. The small people are not diseased, and retain all their faculties. There are so many of them that it is impossible to call them freaks, but I could not find a pigmy tribe from which they might be descended, and I don't believe there is such a tribe."

Prof. O. C. Farrington, Curator of Geology of the Field Columbian Museum, has just returned from a three months' trip in Mexico. The famous silver mines of Guanajuato, Paschuca, and Zacatecas were visited, and valuable specimens obtained from them. Prof. Farrington says:

"Although many of these mines have been worked for more than 300 years, they still seem inexhaustible. The hoisting, crushing, and sorting is still done by hand, and the silver is extracted by what is called the patio process. In some of the mines controlled by Americans or Englishmen machinery has been introduced, but owing to the cost of fuel it has not always proved profitable."

More Bicycle Policemen.

Chief Conlin yesterday detailed three more policemen to duty on bicycles. They were George Cullum of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, Frank J. Reilly of the West One Hundredth Street Station, and Charles F. Thompson of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Cullum will do duty on Fifth Avenue and around Mount Morris Park. The other two were transferred to the bicycle squad attached to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Annie Donovan Burned by Turpentine.

Some turpentine which was being heated over a gas jet in the flat of Ida E. Purdy, on the top floor of 365 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday afternoon, ignited and set fire to the dress of Annie Donovan, who was severely burned. While trying to tear off the burning dress, Mrs. J. Wilson, a visitor, had one of her hands slightly burned. Miss Donovan was sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

A Servant Girl Asphyxiated.

Mary E. Clark, who was employed as a domestic in the family of James Long, 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, was found dead in her room yesterday, having been suffocated by gas. Dr. Hudson was called in, and after an examination notified the Coroner's office. Mr. Long believes that the fatality was due to an accident.

BERMUDA'S ANGRY CREW

SAID TO HAVE MADE CHARGES AGAINST J. D. HART, THE OWNER.

He Is Arrested Again in Philadelphia and Held for Hearing To-day—Warrants for the Officers, Who Will Surrender—Cases Will Be Transferred to This City—Spanish Consul at Philadelphia Said to Have Made the Complaint.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—John D. Hart, the steamship owner of this city, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of violating the neutrality laws between this country and Spain in connection with the last voyage of the steamship Bermuda, which he owns. He had a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Bell, and was bound over in $500 bail for a further hearing to-morrow.

This is the second time Mr. Hart has been arrested on the charge of filibustering, and it was only a few days ago that he was acquitted in New-York on the first charge.

Warrants of arrest are also in the hands of the United States Marshal for Capt. John O'Brien, master of the Bermuda; Mates Murphy and Simonson, and Col. Emilio Nunez, one of the local Cuban leaders, who was a passenger aboard the Bermuda on the last voyage.

Arrangements have been entered into between counsel for the alleged filibusters and the Government officers by which the cases will be transferred from this United States District to the United States Court in New-York City. Capt. O'Brien and his mates will come here from New-York to-morrow morning and will surrender themselves to the United States Marshal. They will have a hearing to-morrow at the same time as Mr. Hart, and all the men will undoubtedly be bound over for trial in New-York.

The information upon which the warrants were sworn out was made by José Congosto, the Spanish Consul at this port. Dr. Congosto is said to have received the evidence upon which he made the information from six or eight of the seamen of the Bermuda, who are said to be dissatisfied with the treatment they received on the voyage, and are probably taking this method to avenge themselves.

Mr. Hart's hearing before Mr. Bell this afternoon was merely a preliminary one, and no evidence was taken. Assistant District Attorney Ralston appeared for the Commonwealth, and asked that Mr. Hart be bound over for a further hearing to-morrow at noon. Mr. Ralston suggested that Mr. Hart's bail be fixed at $10,000. Capt. W. W. Ker, counsel for Mr. Hart, characterized the request as outrageous, as Mr. Hart is a reputable citizen. The Commissioner then held him in $500 bail.

The defense was ready to fight strenuously any attempt to have the cases tried in the United States Court here. Capt. Ker contends that under the recent ruling of Judge Butler, in the Horsa case, arraignment at the bar in this district would be tantamount to conviction. The Government made no objection to the cases being transferred to New-York.

Capt. Clipperton, the British Consul here, still refuses to give the Bermuda her clearance papers, and the vessel will probably not be able to sail to-morrow, as it was expected she would do.

TO CONEY ISLAND FOR TEN CENTS.

Elevated and Surface Steam Roads Have Made That Summer Rate.

Ten cents will be the car fare this Summer from the Brooklyn Bridge to Coney Island by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and the surface steam railroads. This is for the purpose of competing with the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, which charges 5 cents to Coney Island.

"We have just made arrangements with Mr. Corbin whereby we can go on his track over the old Culver Road to West Brighton, and not to Manhattan Beach, as we had to do last year," said General Manager Barton of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad yesterday. "We will charge 10 cents from the bridge to the island, and that means we will take passengers to the island and not leave them at Sheepshead Bay or a suburb of Gravesend.

"We hope to cross the bridge and build a station in Centre Street so as to divide the bridge travel. I think we can carry 35,000 passengers an hour over the bridge, while at present only 20,000 an hour can be carried."

The Directors of the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad have also decided to reduce fares to the island to 10 cents. The fare last year was 15 cents for single fare and 25 cents for excursions.

Two Hotel Keepers Vindicated.

Charles Horth and Fred Buse, proprietors of the Cooper Union Hotel, St. Mark's Place and Third Avenue, were discharged by Magistrate Cornell, in Essex Market Court, yesterday, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Their arrest was the outcome of the raid made on the hotel a short time ago, when over fifty guests were aroused and taken to the station house and discharged in the Essex Market Court the next morning. Magistrate Cornell said that there was absolutely no foundation for the charges against the proprietors, and that the evidence showed conclusively that they were maintaining a respectable hotel.

SEVEN BULLETS IN HIS BODY.

Thomas McCormick, Thought to be Dying, Attends Court.

Thomas McCormick, an ex-convict who has a reputation as a rough character in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn, yesterday appeared in the Grant Street Police Court to answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by John Devine of East New-York Avenue. McCormick's appearance was unexpected, as he was supposed to be dying in a hospital from the effects of seven bullets that were shot into him several weeks ago by James Lynch of Utica Avenue, and Justice Steers had just adjourned the case to give McCormick a chance to get well or die. A moment after the case was postponed McCormick entered the crowded courtroom. His head was swathed in bandages, his left arm was in a sling, and he limped. His face was pale, and his body seemed to be wasting away.

McCormick limped to the bar of the court and said:

"Judge, I've come to answer that charge. May I sit down?"

"Certainly," said Justice Steers, "sit down."

Devine stepped to the front and said:

"I don't fight dying men. Let McCormick go."

"The case is dismissed," said Justice Steers, and McCormick limped out of the courtroom and into a saloon, where he drank an abundance of whisky.

McCormick's arrest grew out of a quarrel with Devine a month ago. On that occasion he knocked Devine down and kicked him, as he expressed it, "for fun." A few days later he visited James Lynch, with whom he also quarreled, and threw a brick through Lynch's window. During the fight which ensued Lynch emptied two revolvers at McCormick, and seven shots took effect. One struck him in the head, two in the hip, one in the stomach, one in his shoulder, and two in his back. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and was supposed to be dying, but he got out of bed and walked a mile to his home. Then he lost consciousness, and Dr. E. F. Lindridge said the bullets must be extracted or McCormick would die. McCormick revived, and said he would not allow any bullets to be taken from his body until he was ready, and kept a revolver by his side, threatening to use it on any doctor who attempted to probe for the bullets. He still has them.

McCormick yesterday said he intended to visit Thomas A. Edison for the purpose of having the bullets located by means of X rays.

James Lynch, who shot McCormick, is awaiting trial for attempted murder.

THE INDIANA A FINE VESSEL.

Report of the Board of Naval Officers on Her Final Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The report of the Board of Naval officers, of which Capt. H. F. Picking is senior member, appointed to conduct the final or efficiency trial of the battleship Indiana, has been received at the Navy Department. It shows that the vessel is worthy of all the praise that has been bestowed upon her. Her hull, engines, machinery, and fittings were found to be faultless.

The trial took place on the voyage between Port Royal, S. C., and Norfolk, which the Indiana made in forty hours. Although run under natural draught, and with four boilers only, she maintained an average speed of 13⅓ knots, an excellent showing for a ship designed to run 15 knots under the best conditions. The horse power developed was nearly 5,000. There was very little roll, the maximum being 20 degrees in a heavy cross sea.

This trial completes the official testing of the Indiana, and the percentage of the contract price retained to insure any changes or repairs for which the contractors might be held accountable, will now be paid to the Messrs. Cramps.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"THE COST OF HIS HEAD,"

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,

Author of "The Wooing O't,"

WILL BEGIN THURSDAY

April
16—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
17—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
18—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
20—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
21—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.

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SQUABBLE OVER THE BIDS

ESTIMATE BOARD STILL WRESTLES WITH GARBAGE QUESTION.

Not Agreed as to How Many Contracts the Corporation Counsel Was to Draw Up—Some Fun at the Expense of Mr. Jeroloman with a Reference to Trilby—It Is Finally Agreed that There Shall Be Three Forms of Contract.

The Board of Estimate met in the Mayor's office yesterday to pass on the form of contract that will be submitted to those who wish to bid for the city's ashes and refuse.

When the board met, the members found themselves all at odds as to just what sort of contracts they had approved at the secret meeting Monday.

President Jeroloman and Mayor Strong contended that the Corporation Counsel should have drawn up three separate and distinct forms of contract—one for garbage, one for ashes and other refuse exclusive of garbage, and one for garbage and ashes and all other refuse.

Mr. Scott held that he was ordered to draw up but two forms—one for the garbage disposition and one for everything. Mr. Scott undertook to explain to the Mayor that his position was right.

"I didn't understand it that way, and I doubt if any one else did," snapped the Mayor.

"Nor did I," chimed in Mr. Jeroloman.

"I understand you are interested in the altogether?" queried the Controller of the President of the Board of Aldermen.

"It is not so," answered Mr. Jeroloman, hotly. "I am not interested in the matter at all, and anybody who—"

"There, there," said the Controller, soothingly, as he saw Mr. Jeroloman's ire arise and his cheeks flush, "don't get angry about it. Why, that's a quotation from 'Trilby.'"

A great laugh followed this sally.

"Well, it looks as though we would need a number of Trilbys here before we quit," retorted Mr. Jeroloman.

It was finally decided to advertise for the three forms of bids suggested by the Mayor. Corporation Counsel Scott voted against the three forms.

The Mayor took occasion again to call the members of the board to order by saying: "We must get through with this thing, and at once. There has been enough time lost now. Contractors have been bothered by the contracts we asked them to bid on, and it is about time some of us understood these things ourselves. We must settle it at once."

Mr. Scott said he would draw up three forms of contract as the Mayor wished. The board will meet again to-day to pass on the new forms.

Before adjourning the board authorized the issuance of $260,000 worth of bonds for school improvements. The issue will pay for the annex to the East Eighty-eighth Street School and also for the building of the new school at Tremont and Anthony Avenues.

ECHO OF THE TILDEN WILL FIGHT.

Appeal in the Case of Mrs. A. E. T. Buchanan Against G. H. Tilden.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had before it for consideration and argument yesterday one of the many branches of the bitter contest waged over the will of Samuel J. Tilden by his heirs.

The case was that of Adelaide E. T. Buchanan vs. George H. Tilden, which was instituted and prosecuted before Justice Daly, sitting at that time as a Superior Court Judge, for the recovery of $50,000 which was alleged to be due the plaintiff on a written contract executed by the defendant. This contract was in the nature of a promise to pay the $50,000 to the plaintiff on account of legal services rendered by her husband to the defendant, who was then contesting the will of his brother, Samuel J. Tilden. The payment of the money was made contingent on the success of Mrs. Buchanan's husband and of Robert G. Dun, who was advancing money to carry on the Tilden will contest. The case was heard by a jury, which, under the direction of Justice Daly, gave the plaintiff a verdict for $53,276.32.

The defendant had paid the plaintiff $8,150 before the institution of the action, and the grounds of his appeal consist of the claim that $8,150 was his proportion of the $50,000 to which plaintiff was entitled from him, and that the other heirs who were benefited by the contest should contribute their proportion.

Decision was reserved.

Mrs. Buchanan is the adopted daughter of Moses Y. Tilden.

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SYNOPSIS.

Letitia, a little New-England girl, lives with her Great-aunt Peggy, her own parents having died, in a house where her grandmother and great-grandmother had lived. Her great-aunt keeps her very busy, and, as she is inclined to be lazy and disobedient, she becomes restless. There is a little green door in the cheese room which she has been forbidden to open. One Sunday she stays home from church and finds the key to the little green door. She opens it and runs out. Greatly to her surprise, she finds herself in the midst of a forest. She hears Indians whooping about, just as in the story books, and is dreadfully frightened. A man comes along on horseback and picks her up. They ride to a log house, and get safely inside, where there are a woman and three little girls. The man and his family fire guns through the loopholes until the Indians go away. Letitia is asked her name, and says that she is Letitia Hopkins. That proves to be the name also of the woman and the oldest girl, so Letitia discovers they are her great-great-great-grandmother and her great-great-grandmother, and that the man is her great-great-great-grandfather, Capt. John Hopkins, one of the early settlers. She is put to bed with her great-great-grandmother and her great-great-aunts. In the morning she is told to spin at the spinning-wheel, but she does not know how. Goodwife Hopkins then tells her to explain the doctrine of predestination, but she cannot do that either, so she is set to learn it before breakfast, which she does, and Goodwife Hopkins is mollified.

PART III.

Letitia, having completed her task, was given her breakfast. It was only a portion of cornmeal porridge on a pewter plate. She had never had such a strange breakfast in her life, and she did not like cornmeal. She sat with it untasted before her.

"Why don't you eat?" asked her great-great-great-grandmother, severely.

"I—don't—like—it," faltered Letitia.

If possible, they were all more shocked by that than they had been by her ignorance.

"She doesn't like the good porridge," the little great-aunts said to each other.

"Eat the porridge," commanded Capt. John Hopkins, sternly, when he had gotten over his surprise.

Letitia ate the porridge, every grain of it. After breakfast the serious work of the day began. Letitia had never known anything like it. She felt like a baby who had just come into a new world. She was ignorant of everything that these strange relatives knew. It made no difference that she knew some things which they did not, some advanced things. She could, for instance, crochet, if she could not knit. She could repeat the multiplication table, if she did not know the doctrine of predestination; she had also all the States of the Union by heart. But advanced knowledge is of no more value in the past than past knowledge in the future. She could not crochet, because there were no crochet needles; there were no States of the Union, and it seemed doubtful if there was a multiplication table, there was so little to multiply.

So Letitia had to set herself to acquiring the wisdom of her ancestors. She learned to card, and hatchet, and spin, and weave. She learned to dye cloth, and make coarse garments, even for her great-great-great-grandfather, Capt. John Hopkins. She knitted yarn stockings, she scoured brass and pewter, and, more than all, she learned all the catechism. Letitia had never before known what work was. From long before dawn until long after dark she toiled, she was not allowed to spend one idle moment. She had no chance to steal out and search for the little green door, even had she not been so afraid of wild beasts and Indians.

She never went out of the house except on the Sabbath day. Then, in fair or foul weather, they all went to meeting, ten miles through the dense forest. Capt. John Hopkins strode ahead, his gun over his shoulder. Goodwife Hopkins rode the gray horse, and the girls rode by turns, two at a time, clinging to the pillion at her back. Letitia was never allowed to wear her own pretty plaid dress, with the velvet collar, even to meeting. "It would create a scandal in the sanctuary," said Goodwife Hopkins. So Letitia went always in the queer little coarse and scanty gown, which seemed to her more like a bag than anything else; and for outside wraps she had, of all things, a homespun blanket pinned over her head. Her great-great-grandmother and her great-great-aunts were all fitted out in similar fashion. Goodwife Hopkins, however, had a great wadded hood and a fine red cloak.

There was never any fire in the meeting house, and the services lasted all day—with a short recess at noon, during which they went into a neighboring house, sat around the fire, warmed their half-frozen feet, and ate cold corncakes and pancakes for luncheon. There were no pews in the meeting house, nothing but hard benches without backs. If Letitia fidgeted or fell asleep the tithing man rapped her.

Letitia would never have been allowed to stay away from meeting had she begged to do so, but she never did. She was afraid to stay alone in the house because of the Indians.

"Eat the Porridge," Commanded Capt. John Hopkins.

Quite often there was a rumor of hostile Indians in the neighborhood, and twice there were attacks. Letitia learned to load the guns and hand the powder and bullets.

She grew more and more homesick as the days went on. They were all kind to her, and she became fond of them, especially of the great-great-grandmother of her own age, and the little great-aunts, but they had seldom any girlish sports together. Goodwife Hopkins kept them too busy to work. Once in a while, as a great treat, they were allowed to play bean porridge hot for fifteen minutes. They were not allowed to talk after they went to bed, and there was also little opportunity for girlish confidences.

However, there came a day at last when Capt. Hopkins and his wife were called away to visit a sick neighbor, some twelve miles distant, and the four girls were left in charge of the house. At 7 o'clock at night the two youngest went to bed, and Letitia and her great-great-grandmother remained up to wait for the return of their elders, as they had been instructed. Then it was that the little great-great-grandmother showed Letitia her treasure. She had only one, and was not often allowed to look at it, lest it wean her heart away from more serious things. It was kept in a secret drawer of the great chest for safety, and was nothing but a little silver snuffbox, with a picture on the top. It contained a little flat glass bottle, about an inch and a half long.

"The box belonged to my grandfather, and the bottle to his mother. I have them because I am the eldest, but I must not set my heart on them unduly," said Letitia's great-great-grandmother.

Letitia tried to count how many greats belonged to the ancestors who had first owned these treasures, but it made her dizzy. She had never told the story of the little green door to any of them. She had been afraid to, knowing how shocked they would be at her disobedience. Now, however, when the treasure was replaced, she was moved to confidence, and told her great-great-grandmother the whole story.

"That is very strange," said her great-great-grandmother, when she had finished. "We have a little green door, too; only ours is on the outside of the house, in the north wall. There's a spruce tree growing up close against it, but it is there. Our parents have forbidden us to open it, too, but we have never disobeyed."

She said the last word with something of an air of superior virtue. Letitia felt terribly ashamed.

"Is there any key to your little green door?" she asked meekly.

For answer, her great-great-grandmother opened the secret drawer of the chest again and pulled out a key, with a green ribbon in it, the very counterpart of the one in the satinwood box.

Letitia looked at it wistfully.

"I should never think of disobeying my parents, and open the little green door," remarked her great-great-grandmother, as she put back the key in the drawer. "I should think something dreadful would happen to me. I have heard whispered that the door opened into the future. It would be dreadful to be all alone in the future without one's kinfolks."

"There may not be any Indians or catamounts there," ventured Letitia.

"There might be something a great deal worse," returned her great-great-grandmother, severely.

Letitia Gave a Sob of Joy.

After that there was silence between the two, and possibly a little coldness.

Letitia sat gazing forlornly into the fire, thinking that it would be much more comfortable to be alive in the future than in the past, and her great-great-grandmother sat stiffly on her opposite stool, knit

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HERBERT TUTTLE'S LAST VOLUME.

FREDERIC THE GREAT. By Herbert Tuttle. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This is a posthumous volume from the pen of the late Prof. Herbert Tuttle of Cornell University. The series to which it belongs comprises several volumes, making a history of Prussia. The volume now published embraces that portion of the Seven Years' War beginning with the Prussian occupation of Saxony, about the middle of 1756, and extending to the suspension of hostilities after the battle of Leuthen, in December, 1757.

"Ce n'est point une pénétration supérieure qui fait les hommes d'état—c'est leur caractère * * * notre conduite et nos entreprises dépendent uniquement de la trempe de notre âme, et nos succès dépendent de la fortune," remarks Voltaire. Nor was it political artifice that bought Frederic II. the name of the Great. No, it was unbending resolution, stiffness of purpose, perennial energy, vitality, and courage. And to the credit of Frederic's account in the ledger of Fortune stood a handsome sum of neglected opportunities, delays, mistakes, dissensions, paid in by Frederic's enemies. His toughness was marvelous; he knew not when he was beaten; defeat spurred him afresh at the victor, or urged him to measure his strength against some other among his foes, whose name was legion. England, indeed, was his only friend, and from her he nobly hesitated to accept, in the hour of dire distress, financial aid, fearing that the giving of such assistance at so critical a period might cripple her power.

But the historian does not allow us to dream of the statesman's magnanimity. The King of Prussia's conduct toward the Elector of Saxony, his levies upon the peaceful towns, his depredations among the fair and fruitful vales of the Elbe, and the forcible enrollment of the whole Saxon Army, bore the stamp of tyranny. These acts followed upon Tartuffean diplomatic negotiations enwrapping wicked designs. It was not enough to humiliate Saxony. The lash of private vindictiveness came down upon Brühl, the Prime Minister of that unfortunate land, and much of his personal property was wantonly destroyed. Flute-playing, versifying, and metaphysics had not extinguished the versatile monarch's faculties of financiering. What would Adam Smith have said to a system by which a debased coinage was to be circulated at par, and when (after the war) presented for redemption, was to be declared much below the par value?

Whether in the strategy of counting house, council chamber, court, or campaign, Der Alte Fritz, as the Prussians affectionately dubbed their ruler, was "semper paratus." This policy was mainly one of defiance and aggression. Did he realize that he must fight, he girt his loins forthwith, and set out with the object of forcing the test of shot and steel from the foeman, when and whereseever he might find him. It was characteristic of Frederic the Great that, after the disaster of Kollin, which had followed so closely upon the defeat of the Duke of Cumberland, his ally, at Hastenbeck, he ordered no retreat, but determined to hold his position in Bohemia.

A backward march meant to Frederic a pause for the forging of new plans of advance. After the loss of Schweidnitz and Breslau, he assembled his officers, gave them a patriotic harangue—which his friend Voltaire would probably have called incitement to felonious murder—and sent them against frightful odds once more, "on a desperate errand," of which Leuthen was the crowning glory. At one time it looked as though the brave chieftain and his sturdy little tribe were hopelessly doomed. He had been outlawed by the empire—a name to conjure with, and yet a hocus-pocus. France, Austria, Russia, and Sweden were forming a coalition, which was to blot Prussia from out the map of Europe. Saxony and some of the minor German principalities were to be helpers at the job. Frederic had failed to gain the support of Holland and Turkey; England stood irresolute, while Hanover was paralyzed by the fear of a French incursion. Meanwhile, the irrepressible Fritz, stationed at Dresden, was preparing to carry the Hohenzollern standard into Austria, which he effectually did in the Spring of 1757, marching against the Austrians, driving them across the border, following them into their own territory, and planting the Black Eagle on the walls of Prague.

Most regrettable is it that Prof. Tuttle was not spared to complete his important work, which has been commended by Bancroft and praised in Germany. It is the product of diligent, patient research, of facts judiciously picked and conscientiously recorded; it proceeds from a pen foreign to bias. While dazzling splendors of style, epigrammatic tartness of diction, and philosophic profundity of observation are absent, so also are the brilliant misrepresentations of a Macaulay and the acridness of a Carlyle. But the author's virtues place limitations upon him as a commentator. He makes no inferences on his own account, but figures simply as a very trustworthy narrator of certain circumstances. It is modesty, perhaps, which causes him to lean so heavily upon his authorities, chief among whom is Arneth, whose support is invoked with unnecessary deference and frequency in the footnotes. On the whole, the work is written plainly, sincerely, and fairly.

THE SEVENTH POPE GREGORY.

THE AGE OF HILDEBRAND. By Marvin B. Vincent, D. D. 12mo. New-York: The Christian Literature Company. $1.50.

Hildebrand, as confidential adviser to Popes and as Pope himself, endeavored to carry out changes in relation to the polity of the Church of Rome that were intended to constitute reforms of the utmost importance within the Church. Some of these he succeeded in and they have remained until this day, but others lasted only for a time. He was the institutor of a new epoch in the Roman Church, and feeling his strength and influence made no haste to have himself declared Pope until he saw that the opportunity to accomplish his purposes was at hand. He then accepted his election to the Papacy, and as Gregory VII. endeavored to make all rulers recognize him as Pope and the head of all things earthly.

Hildebrand was born at Savona, in Tuscany, some time between 1015 and 1020. His father, it is believed, was a carpenter. He was educated for the priesthood in Rome and at Clugny, in Burgundy. At Clugny he practiced the severe discipline of the Benedictine monks, and there formed the ideas in relation to ecclesiastical reforms that he afterward enforced as fully as the life of the time would permit. He recognized the low condition to which the Papacy and the priesthood had fallen—there being at times two, and sometimes three, Popes, or persons who claimed to be Pope. All, or nearly all, the priests were married, and many of them lived openly with their wives. Offices in the Church were sold by lords and nobles to the highest bidders, who subsequently, by one means or another, enriched themselves through the power of an office which had been purchased.

During Hildebrand's early days the Papacy was controlled by the Counts of Tusculum, who disposed of the high office as they saw fit and to whom they wished for money considerations or for other advantages. The right of nomination was afterward conveyed to the Emperor of Germany, and was exercised by him until Hildebrand became Pope and by his efforts lodged the power of selection in the College of the Roman Cardinals, which he converted into an ecclesiastical Senate, and by which from then until our day the Popes have been elected.

Hildebrand died May 25, 1085, after occupying the Papal throne for nearly thirteen years. He was then about seventy years old. His career reached its highest point when, in his determination to bring all civil rulers under his power, he, at the synod held in the Lateran in February, 1076, claimed the right to depose the German Emperor, and in his edict declared: "I forbid King Henry the rule of the whole German and Italian Kingdom, and release all Christians from pledges given or to be given to him, and forbid any one to serve him as King," &c. He then anathematized the King because, as a Christian, he was disobedient to the Pope and consorted with excommunicated persons.

Gregory constituted himself King of Kings and claimed the right to dethrone any monarch of a Christian nation. Having dethroned Henry, he determined to appoint his successor, and only omitted to do so because Henry made his peace with him by admitting his power, imploring forgiveness, and accepting the harsh terms of submission that were imposed upon him. Gregory's theocratic conception was magnificent, though essentially impracticable. He was unable to realize it, yet only the audacity of genius would have deliberately undertaken to carry it out. His results, however, were by no means insignificant. As quoted by Dr. Vincent from Sir James Stephen they were:

He found the Papacy dependent on the empire; he sustained it by alliances almost commensurate with the Italian Peninsula. He found the Papacy electoral by the Roman people and clergy; he left it electoral by the College of Papal Nomination. He found the Emperor the virtual patron of the Holy See; he wrested that power from his hands. He found the secular clergy the allies and defendants of the secular power; he converted them into the inalienable auxiliaries of his own. He found the higher ecclesiastics in servitude to the temporal sovereigns; he delivered them from that yoke to subjugate them to the Roman tiara. He found the patronage of the Church the mere desecrated spoil and merchandise of Princes; he reduced it within the domain of the Supreme Pontiff.

Dr. Vincent, in this volume of the Ten Epochs of Church History Series, covers the period from 1049 to 1303, when occurred the death of Boniface VIII. He styles the book "The Age of Hildebrand" because the theory of Papal absolutism, which is its controlling factor, received its definite and practical embodiment from that Pontiff.

MOSBY AND HIS MEN.

MOSBY'S RANGERS. A Record of the Operations of the Forty-third Battalion of Virginia Cavalry. By James J. Williamson of Company A. 8vo. New-York: Ralph B. Kenyon. $3.50.

Though less conspicuous than Forrest, because Mosby never had the same force under his control, nevertheless the Virginia commander of the Rangers was a redoubtable foe, and a capital type of the quick-moving cavalryman, who should be here and everywhere, ready to strike a blow, and never offer resistance when the odds were too strong against him. "To destroy supply trains, to break up the means of conveying intelligence, thus isolating an army from its base, as well as its different corps from each other, to confuse plans by capturing dispatches, are the objects of partisan warfare," and for these special duties no one was more fully prepared than was Mosby.

In war time names go for a great deal, and vary according to the sides from whence they emanate. So if Mosby's men were called "guerrillas, bushwhackers, freebooters," the reply is that these cavalrymen were mustered into Confederate service under the partisan ranger law, and were as regularly soldiers as were any others. Their business was to raid and harry, and raid and harry they did. Mosby was acting under orders from Gen. Stuart up to the time of Stuart's death, and then under those of Gen. Lee. You never can, however, pin down a partisan leader to such instructions as may be issued from headquarters and delivered by an orderly every morning. Just as often as not, Mosby's locality was unknown to superior officers, and he acted according to his own inspirations. Here was the picket which was set without necessary precautions, and it was to be taken; or there was the provision train, insufficiently convoyed, and there was Mosby, ready to pounce on it, scatter it, plunder it. Mosby epitomized his way of work in this way—it was sound military theory: "As a line is only as strong as its weakest point, it was necessary for it to be stronger than I was, at every point, in order to resist my attacks." But between the theory and the actual working of it out in a practical way, there is the man, and Mosby showed all the necessary pluck, dash, coolness, and decision. He had a genius for the work, with an absolute reliance on himself, and certainly he had under him a set of dare-devils who put the most implicit faith in their commander, because he ever was at the head of his little column.

The particular thing which gave Mosby his notoriety was the capture of Brig. Gen. Stoughton. It may be called one of the boldest episodes of the war. It looked at first as if Col. Percy Wyndham was to be bagged, but Wyndham was not in Virginia that night, for he had gone to Washington. Unfortunately for Gen. Stoughton, he was found in bed by the adventurous Mosby, and the Brigadier was fair spoil. When you think of the boldness of the thing, of a bare handful of men, not thirty in all, making their way into a camp where there were thousands of the enemy, and getting out safely, with the following items: One General, two Captains, (one a Baron,) thirty other prisoners, with their arms and equipments, and also fifty-eight first-class horses, that was indeed a dashing feat. Col. Mosby described it all, in 1892, as if it were a huge joke, for in war, as in anything else, he who wins laughs.

Something may be learned by the professional man in regard to the arming of Mosby's men. Possibly the accoutrements of a raiding party should differ from the regulation ones. The sabre found few admirers in Mosby's men. When you want to steal a march on an enemy, or bounce a picket, if horses do not neigh, swords are sure to rattle in scabbards. The improvised cavalry of the South used to tuck sabre and scabbard under the girth of the saddle, and so bind them fast. It precluded as often as not the drawing of the blade, but then the Confederate horseman used to think that a sabre was really a thing made more for ornament than for use.

Then again he never had any sword instruction, knew nothing about the cuts or points, and had the idea that in action more blows were given with the flat of the sabre than with the edge. Carbines these cavalry men had, but of poor make, and never with efficient cartridges. It was principally the revolver these men relied upon, and at close quarters, which condition they invariably selected, the revolver was a dangerous weapon. Mosby's men never played at long bowls. Absolute familiarity with the ground was an enormous advantage. When near a point to be attacked, the hard road was left, lest the beats of the horses' feet should be heard. It was safer across the grassy fields, because the advance was noiseless.

Mosby had no camp. He did not want one. He was here to-day, anywhere to-morrow. The men collected all ready for a dash, and then melted away after the coup. Their quarters were in the farmhouses along the Blue Ridge and the Bull Run Mountains. "Certain places would be designated at which to meet, but if no time or place had been named at a former meeting, or if necessary to have the command together before a time appointed, couriers were dispatched through the country, and the men were notified." There were picked men, however, who did continuous service, and these were isolated scouts, and sometimes they covered many miles of ground. It was their business to report an opening—a chance—and then at once Mosby was notified, and in an incredibly short time the little force was assembled, generally some twenty-five or thirty—rarely forty—men, and off sped the Rangers on their errand, and to catch them was a will-o'-the-wisp business.

It has been generally supposed that the Rangers were made up of any kind of material which presented itself. This was by no means the case. If the force was a minute one, Mosby was careful as to the choice of his men. A man had to be cool, intelligent, and of good character before he could be enrolled. Mr. Williamson, who joined Mosby in 1863, tells modestly the many adventures and exploits of Mosby and his men. At Fauquier, Va., on April 21, 1865, Mosby disbanded his organization, preferring that to a surrender. In time he made his peace with the United States, and today there is no more loyal American. The last meeting of the Mosby men was at a reunion, held in August of last year, when the old Rangers were well represented. The volume is fully illustrated.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Oliphant's book on Joan of Arc will be the next volume published in the Heroes of the Nations Series.

—Macmillan & Co. have postponed until April 22 the publication of William Astor Chanler's account of his travels in Africa.

—The Duke of Argyll has ready a new work with the title "The Philosophy of Belief."

—David Hannay is preparing a new edition of Southey's "Life of Nelson," in which will be given a more adequate account than Southey gave of Emma Hamilton.

—The works written by the late Mrs. Andrew Charles, the author of "The Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family," make a very long list. Her first volume was "Light in Dark Places," a translation from Neander, which appeared in 1850. She published a book as late as last year.

—Leslie Stephens will write a short memoir of the late Dykes Campbell for the new edition of Campbell's "Life of Coleridge."

—A volume of essays by James Schouler, author of "The History of the United States Under the Constitution," will be brought out soon by Dodd, Mead & Co. Among the topics are style, research, Lafayette, Polk, and diplomacy during the rebellion.

—Hopkinson Smith has revised and partly rewritten his "Tom Grogan" since its appearance in serial form. It is just ready from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The cover was designed by the author's son, Mr. Berkeley Smith.

—Henry Holt & Co. announce as in preparation "Electricity," by Prof. Charles A. Perkins of the University of Tennessee, and "A Problem Book in Elementary Chemistry," by E. Dana Pierce of the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. They will add at once to their German texts Eckstein's "Preisgekrönt," edited by Prof. Charles Bundy Wilson of the University of Iowa.

—Raoul Verlet is the sculptor of a monument to Guy de Maupassant which is to be erected in the Parc Monceau. Under the bust of the writer is seated, reading a novel in a garden, the heroine of "Notre Coeur."

—Henry Houssaye has been elected President of the Société des Gens de Lettres.

—Emile Zola is credited with the intention of writing a book on Venice.

—Niederhausen is the sculptor of the monument to Verlaine which the poet's friends expect to place near Banville's bust in the Jardin du Luxembourg. The cost is to be defrayed by the publication at Vanier's of a book written by many men of letters who admired Verlaine's work.

—Edmond de Goncourt says that his great wish is to live till 1900 and leave a half century of "Mémoires."

—Paul Bourget has written a series of short stories entitled "Voyageuses."

—Virgile Josz and Louis Dumur have written a drama which is not to be played. They regard their work as a reconstruction, scrupulously faithful, of the life of Rembrandt, his surroundings, his ideas, and the manners of his epoch.

—Octave Uzanne has formed a new society of book lovers, "Les Bibliophiles Indépendants," for whom Paul Adam, Gustave Kahn, Tristan Bernard, and other celebrities of the new generation are writing "cinematographic" observations.

—Prof. Adolphe Corbett, who bears the proud title of past master of the noble art of gallinoculture, (or the science of chicken raising,) has published a brochure which is called "How to Make $300 Yearly Profit with Twelve Hens." The secret of the mystery lies in this: Prof. Corbett's incubator takes its heat from the manure pile. The book sets forth the entire method of treating chickens.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALFRED LORD TENNYSON. "The Brook," and Other Poems. "Idylls of the King." I. Two volumes, 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

ON SERMON PREPARATION. Recollections and Suggestions. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1765-1865. By Edward Channing, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

THE COURTSHIPS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. A History of the Various Negotiations for Her Marriage. By Martin A. S. Hume. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

THE BOOK OF THE TWELVE PROPHETS. Commonly Called the Minor. By George A. Smith. In two volumes. Vol. I. 12mo. New-York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.

CUBA AND THE CUBANS. By Raimundo Cabrera. Translated by Laura Guiteras. Revised by Louis E. Levy. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Levytype Company.

A YEAR'S SERMONS. By S. D. McConnell, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

DOLLY MADISON. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. With portrait. (Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times Series.) 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. By George Park Fisher. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION. By M. N. Baker. 18mo. New-York: D. Van Nostrand Company.

REMINISCENCES OF LITERARY LONDON FROM 1779 to 1853. By Dr. Thomas Kerr. With additions by John Britton. Edited by a Book Lover. 18mo. New-York: Francis P. Harper.

TRAITS AND STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY. By William Carleton. Vol. II. Edited by D. T. O'Donoghue. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. Field-Fish, (Vol. IV.) By Henry Bradley. Quarto. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

ENGLAND'S WEALTH IRELAND'S POVERTY. By Thomas Lough. With nine diagrams. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, importers. $2.50.

THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN. By James Rodway. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, importers. $1.75.

CHOPIN'S GREATER WORKS. How They Should Be Understood. By Jean Kleczynski. Translated, with additions, by Natalie Janotha. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

SUSANNAH. A Novel. By Mary E. Mann. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

MR. DUNTON'S INVENTION, AND OTHER STORIES. By Julian Hawthorne. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. 50 cents.

THE EXPANSION OF RELIGION. Six Lectures By E. Winchester Donald. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mimin & Co. $1.50.

ALLAN RAMSAY. By Oliphant Smeaton. Famous Scots Series. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

SKETCHES OF THE ENGLISH GLEE COMPOSERS. Historical, Biographical, and Critical. By David Baptie. 18mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

MONEY IN ITS RELATION TO PRICES. By L. L. Price. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE ERA OF FRAUDS IN THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN AT NEW-YORK. By John Lanahan, D. D. 12mo. Baltimore: Methodist Book Depository. $1.

TOM'S WIFE AND HOW HE MANAGED HER. By a Married Bachelor. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. 50 cents.

AND IT CAME TO PASS. Various Episodes. By Robert Appleton. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.

THE FEASTS OF AUTOLYCUS. The Diary of a Greedy Woman. 16mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. $1.25.

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT. By a Plain Citizen. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.

OLD FRENCH ROMANCES. Done into English By William Morris. With an Introduction by Joseph Jacobs. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL AS HE IS. A Complete Refutation of His Clerical Enemies' Malicious Slanders. By E. M. Macdonald. 12mo. New-York: The Truth Seeker Company. 25 cents.

HOW TO MAKE $500 YEARLY PROFIT WITH TWELVE HENS. 12mo. New-York: Prof. A. Corbett & Co.

HISTORY OF PRUSSIA UNDER FREDERIC THE GREAT. 1756-7. By Herbert Tuttle. With a biographical sketch of the author by Herbert B. Adams. 12mo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

WHIST LAWS AND WHIST DECISIONS. With Upward of 150 Cases Illustrating the Laws, &c. By Major Gen. A. W. Drayson. 18mo. New-York. Harper & Brothers. $1.

THE ROBBERS. A Tragedy. By Schiller. Grave and Gay Series. Milwaukee: B. Loewenbach & Son.

A PARTING AND A MEETING. A Story. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

PRETTY MICHAL. By Maurus Jokai. 12mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

BEYOND. By Henry Seward Hubbard. 18mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

MEDICI'S RATIONAL MATHEMATICS. Sections A and B. Geometry. 12mo. New-York: Charles de Medici. 60 West Twenty-second Street.

CALENDAR OF WILLS ON FILE.

To be Prepared Under. Auspices of Society of Colonial Dames.

Under the auspices of the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New-York, Berthold Fernow, late State Archivist of New-York, has prepared a calendar of the wills on file and recorded in the offices of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, of the County Clerk at Albany, and of the Secretary of State. This calendar will give a brief abstract of every will proved and recorded in these offices between the years 1626 and 1836, including the dates of execution and proof of the will, the name, occupation, and residence of the testator, the names and degrees of relationship of the beneficiaries under the will, the property devised, (special mention being made of family Bibles and silverware,) and the names, residences, and occupation of the executors and witnesses so far as recorded.

Families of all of the thirteen Colonies, of England, Holland, France, and the West Indies are represented in these wills. It is the society's purpose to publish this calendar in a limited edition, not exceeding 500 copies, each copy numbered and officially signed. These will be sold for $5 per copy.

An edition de luxe will be printed on hand-made paper, extra wide margin, and bound in vellum, with red leather backs, stamped with the seal of the Society of Colonial Dames in gold. The edition will be issued at a cost of $10 per copy. Subscriptions may be sent to the Chairman of the Publication Committee, Mrs. Morris Patterson Ferris, Yonkers, N. Y.

DETAINED ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Many Will Probably Be Returned—The Effect on the Influx.

Over 900 Italians seeking admission to this country were held on Ellis Island Monday night for examination yesterday. Of the total number, 953, only 147 were women.

The boards of special inquiry convened to examine the number of detained cases had not completed their work yesterday, but as 47 cents is the average amount of money possessed by each of the number, the probability is that many will be debarred under the pauper clause.

Despite the great influx of Italians, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration, maintains that it does not equal that of previous years. He is of the opinion that the number of Italians who have already been deported has had an effect upon the undesirable element which had made preparations for coming to this country.

As a proof of this theory of his he instanced the Saale, which arrived from Bremen yesterday with only 82 steerage passengers; the Kensington, which came in from Antwerp with 223, and the Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, with 252 between-decks voyagers.

A Runaway Boy's Escapade.

William Diedricksen, the boy who was reported on Sunday by the police of the Old Slip Station as having ran away from his home, in Greenwich, Conn., was found on Spring Street yesterday. His father, who is in business at 66 Wall Street, told the police of the boy's escapade. When William was found he looked as if he had not at all enjoyed his week from home. Since he left Greenwich he has been sleeping in hallways and wagons. He said he had not had much to eat, and thought it was time to go home. William says he has a step-mother at home whom he does not like, and every once in a while he runs away.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—Plan of the Coliseum, as arranged for the great National gathering.

NOT FOR HONEST MONEY—The Republican Party committed to a straddle or worse.

LONDON AND A PARIS AIR—Symptoms of French revolution since Casimir-Perier's time.

A REED MAN'S ESTIMATE—Representative Aldrich of Illinois submits a table.

THEIR FAITH RENEWED—Democrats fittingly observe Jefferson Day at Monticello.

SEEKS LONDON VICTIMS—An alleged bogus California land scheme being promoted in England.

A DISCUSSION ON WOOL—Senator Mantle starts a tariff debate in the Senate.

WEYLER REFUSES REFORM—Spain not to discuss concessions until peace is restored.

ROBERTS GETS REVENGE—Lyman's agents will not be paid by the Controller.

VETOED BY MAYOR STRONG—The Greater New-York bill returned to the Legislature.

BLACK WANTS A STRADDLE—Thinks it would be bad policy to fight silver at Chicago.

FIRST SHOT HIS CLIENT—Then Marshall killed his wife, three children, and himself.

CRACKING A CIRCUS WHIP—Difficult art, which, of course, looks very simple.

ROMANCES ABOUT RINGS—A scene from the drama of the widow who shed rings.

OPPOSITION TO MR. CRISP—Fleming Du Bignon after the Georgia Senatorship.

STORY OF MATLAKAHTLA—William Duncan's work among the Tsimpshean Indians.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Smut of Grain, by Henry Stewart; Calf Pens; Wheat Crop of the World; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,289 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

MORMON POLITICAL RULE

LATEST UTTERANCE FROM LEADERS WILL NOT INSPIRE CONFIDENCE.

It Was Evidently Written by George Q. Cannon, and Is as Indefinite as McKinley's Financial Views—Does It Apply to All Officers in the Church or to Only a Few?—Its Possible Application—Action on Moses Thatcher May Cause Schism.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 14.—The latest Church and State deliverance of the Mormon leaders, in the form of a manifesto purporting to define the political status of the high Church officials, has been pondered over for a week by the people of Utah, and they are still as far from a satisfactory conclusion as they were when it was first delivered.

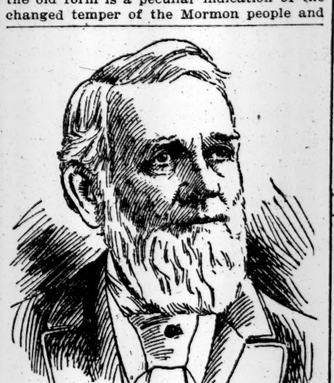
The address, or manifesto, is a very peculiar document. In every paragraph it bears the impress of the personality of George Q. Cannon, and as a whole is a representative Cannonesque production. While pretending to be a plain statement

Lorenzo Snow,
President of Mormon Twelve Apostles, and First in Succession to President Woodruff, 82 Years Old.

of the position of the authorities, it is as uncertain and meaningless as the financial utterances of McKinley and Allison, and absolutely untruthful so far as it treats with the previous relations between Church and State. It does not settle anything definitely, and it cannot help but bring further trouble on the people of Utah.

There is one very remarkable thing about the address. It is one of the first important public orders of the Church to be put out in the form of an agrement rather than a revelation. Heretofore the high officers of the Church have told their people what should be done and have said that the orders they gave were the orders direct from God. Joseph Smith and Brigham Young had revelations on very trivial personal subjects. The last important utterance of the Church, the manifesto abolishing the practice of polygamy, was given out in the form of a revelation by President Wilford Woodruff.

The failure to put this new document in the old form is a peculiar indication of the changed temper of the Mormon people and



F. D. Richards,
An Apostle, and Second in Succession to President Woodruff.

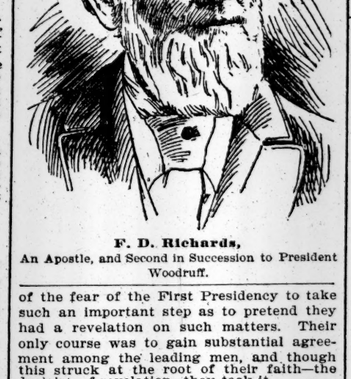
of the fear of the First Presidency to take such an important step as to pretend they had a revelation on such matters. Their only course was to gain substantial agreement among the leading men, and though this struck at the root of their faith—the doctrine of revelation—they took it.

The paragraph in the address referring to the Democratic protest last year against the undoubted and flagrant interference of Cannon and some of his Lieutenants in favor of the Republican Party, is a example of the elusive nature of the document. It says:

In the late exciting contest, to which reference has been made, the presiding authorities in some instances have been misunderstood. In other instances they have been misrepresented, which has led to a wrongful conception of their real views. It has been asserted, too, freely and without foundation, that there has been a disposition on their part to interfere with individual liberty and to rebuke in some men a course which was applauded in others.

In a word, that they have appeared to desire to assert and maintain an unjust and oppressive control over the actions of the members of the Church, and in thus doing have endeavored to effect a union of Church and State. In the heat of political discussion assertions have been made and arguments used conveying to the public mind a false idea concerning the position of the officers of the Church, and leaving the impression that there has been and is now being made an attempt to accomplish the union above referred to.

Then follows a paragraph on Church and State that is more ingenious than truthful. It is peculiarly striking in view of the fact that the officers elected by the Mormon people in even the most remote counties—before the division on National party lines



Wilford Woodruff.
President of Mormon Church, 89 Years Old.

—were generally selected by the Church authorities in Salt Lake, and nominated in a farcical manner in accordance with the decrees so put forth. For years no Territorial Legislature was elected without the Church leaders having selected a majority of the men who should compose it. Yet this latest address says:

In the first place we wish to state in the most positive and emphatic language that at no time has there ever been any attempt or even desire on the part of the leading authorities referred to to have the Church in any manner encroach upon the rights of the State, or to unite in any degree the functions of the one with those of the other.

Peculiar circumstances have surrounded the people of Utah. For many years a majority of them in every portion of the Territory belonged to one Church, every reputable member of which was entitled to hold and did hold some ecclesiastical office. It is easy to see how, to the casual observer, it might appear singular that so many officers of the Church were also officers of the State but while this was in fact the case, the distinction between Church and State throughout those years was carefully maintained.

The President of the Church held for eight years the highest civil office in the community, having been appointed by the National Administration Governor of the Territory. The first Secretary of the Territory was a prominent Church official. An Apostle represented the Territory in Congress as a Delegate during ten years. The members of the Legislature also held offices in the Church. This was unavoidable; for the most suitable men were elected by the votes of the people, and, as we have stated, every reputable man in the entire community held some Church position, the most energetic and capable holding leading positions. This is all natural and plain enough to those who consider the circumstances; but it furnished opportunity for those who were disposed to assail the people of the Territory to charge them with attempting to unite Church and State. A fair investigation of the conditions will abundantly disprove the charge and show its utter falsity.

This has brought a grim smile to the faces of those who have known that the legislators always went to the office of the Church to seek counsel before passing laws for the Territory.

The address then recites the original intention of the Church that all high officials should keep out of politics after the division of the people on National party lines; the entrance of some of them into politics, their election to office, and the consequent ill feeling engendered throughout the Territory. It continues:

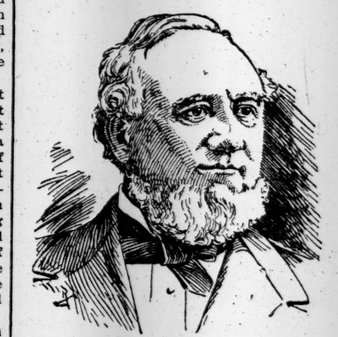
We have maintained that in the case of men who hold high positions in the Church, whose duties are well defined and whose ecclesiastical labors are understood to be continuous and necessary, it would be an improper thing to accept political office or enter into any vocation that would distract or remove them from the religious duties resting upon them, without first consulting and obtaining the approval of their associates and those who preside over them. It has been understood from the very beginning of the Church that no officer whose duties are of the character referred to has the right to engage in any pursuit, political or otherwise, that will divide his time and remove his attention from the calling already accepted. It has been the constant practice with officers of the Church to consult—or, to use our language, to "counsel"—with their brethren concerning all questions of this kind.

The important closing paragraphs of the document in which it is pretended that the position of the Church is defined, are as follows:

In view of all the occurrences to which reference has been made, and to the diversity of views that have arisen among the people in consequence, we feel it to be our duty to clearly define our position, so there may be no cause hereafter for dispute or controversy upon the subject.

First—We unanimously agree to and promulgate as a rule that should always be observed in the Church and by every leading official thereof, that before accepting any position, political or otherwise, which would interfere with the proper and complete discharge of his ecclesiastical duties, and before accepting a nomination or entering into engagements to perform new duties, said official should apply to the proper authorities and learn from them whether he can, consistently with the obligations already entered into with the Church upon assuming his office, take upon himself the added duties and labors and responsibilities of the new position. To maintain proper discipline and order in the Church, we deem this absolutely necessary, and in asserting this rule, we do not consider that we are infringing in the least degree upon the individual rights of the citizen.

Our position is that a man, having accepted the honors and obligations of ecclesiastical office in the Church, cannot properly, of his own volition, make those honors subordinate to, or even co-ordinate with, new ones of an entirely different character. We hold that unless he is willing



George Q. Cannon.

to counsel with and obtain the consent of his fellow-laborers and presiding officers in the priesthood, he should be released from all obligations associated with the latter before accepting any new position.

Second—We declare that in making these requirements of ourselves and our brethren in the ministry, we do not in the least desire to dictate to them concerning their duties as American citizens, or to interfere with the affairs of State; neither do we consider that in the remotest degree we are seeking the union of Church and State. We once more here repudiate the insinuation that there is or ever has been any attempt by our leading men to trespass upon ground occupied by the State, or that there has been or is the wish to curtail in any manner any of its functions.

After a week of earnest thought the political leaders and good churchmen have been unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion on these paragraphs. They are subject to many interpretations. Whom do they include? Do they include only the First Presidency, twelve Apostles, Presiding Bishops, and Bishops all through the Church, Presidents of Elders' quorums, and Presidents of Stakes, with the executive officers of the Church societies? These are the officers would would apparently come under the definition of officers "holding high positions, whose duties are well defined and continuous."

If these are not the only officers intended, then does the address include every Elder and Deacon in the Church? If so, it would then include the Governor of Utah, the Secretary of State, a majority of the Legislature, a majority of the district trial Judges, and a majority of the county officers. In the uncertainty there is much room for great trouble in politics, and, in view of George Q. Cannon's past treachery and double dealing, which has been exposed in THE TIMES, it is reasonable to believe that this uncertainty was intended when the address was written?

Information comes to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that a revolt is brewing in the Church because of the indignity heaped on Moses Thatcher, Apostle and Democratic candidate for United States Senator last year. His was the only name among those of the high officials of the Church that was not formally presented for the ratification of the conference. George Q. Cannon presented all the names, and there has been no doubt that the omission was intentional. The subject will undoubtedly come up at the next conference in October, and it is hoped that Mr. Thatcher will then be sufficiently recovered from his illness to take his own defense in hand and carry his case before the people. If he does, there will be a showing up of George Q. Cannon such as has never been made before.

It is possible that the conservatism of the Mormon people would lead them to support George Q. Cannon. Still, there is enough liberality among the younger element and enough feeling because of the wrongs done to the Democratic Party to make the situation interesting.

DIED WHILE HE WAS LAUGHING.

Charles Davis of Binghamton Was Telling a Story in Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 14.—Charles Davis of Binghamton, receiver of the Elmira National Bank, died suddenly of apoplexy this afternoon while seated in the office of the United States Marshal, in the Robinson Building. Mr. Davis had been about his duties as usual to-day, and was seen about the streets several times.

He was seated in a chair in conversation with two men. He was telling a funny story, and was laughing heartily, when all at once his head dropped over on his right shoulder, his muscles became rigid, and his right hand dropped by his side. A physician pronounced Mr. Davis dead.

Mr. Davis was a native of Lisle, this county. He began his business career under Erastus Ross, President of the defunct Merchants' Bank, who was then in the wholesale liquor business. He was appointed during Gov. Robinson's administration to a position in the Secretary of State's office at Albany. He was appointed Warden of Sing Sing March 1, 1878, and was Deputy Port Warden of New-York under the former Cleveland Administration.

He left a wife, two daughters, and a son, Fred, who is in the Custom House, in New-York.

Thirteen Women Visit the Mayor.

Thirteen women school teachers called on Mayor Strong yesterday to oppose his approval of the Pavey-Page School bill. Each of the thirteen had a different objection to the bill. The Mayor told them that they would get a chance to voice their views at the public hearing next Saturday.

Breen Must Go to Ireland.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A warrant for the extradition from the United States to Dublin, Ireland, of Patrick Breen, held in New-York on a charge of embezzling £175 of market funds, was signed to-day by the President.

CLAMS ARE NOW IN FAVOR

OYSTERS GO OUT WITH ADVENT OF MONTH OF MAY.

The Hard and Soft Varieties of Clams and the Little Gray Northern Shrimp in Fashion for Those Who Love Sea Food—How They Are Taken and What the Industry Amounts to in the United States—Prawns from the South.

Clams, hard, properly called quahaugs, and soft, nanninoses, and the little gray Northern shrimp are beginning to interest those who like sea food.

Oysters "go out" with the advent of the month spelled without an "r," and what are known as "Little Neck" mollusks are in fashion, and, with the disappearance of the ice, the warmer water invites the delicious little crustaceans out of their Winter mudbeds to the shallows.

Prawns have almost had their annual outing when the little fellows appear and the coming is welcomed and the parting speeded, for,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS MODERATELY ACTIVE, WITH PRICES IRREGULAR.

Grain Cables Were Higher, but Longs Unloaded—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Higher and Firm—Oats Dull and Lower—Provisions Easier—Cotton Dull and Steadier—Coffee More Active and Steady.

There was a fair gain in the value of wheat during the early trading, influenced by the better cables and the advance West, but local longs realized freely, and caused a decline, with a good business. Provisions were easier and very dull. Cotton was quiet and a shade higher. Coffee was in good demand for foreign account at steadier prices.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator..... Nominal
Oats, No. 2, red, in elevator..... 25½@ 25½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 40 @ ...
Flour, straights, Spring..... $3.90 @$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.75 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling uplands..... 7⅞@ ...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. 17 @ 20
Pork, mess ..... 9.00 @10.25
Lard, Western steam..... 5.25 @ ...
Beef, family ..... 9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 17 @ ...
Sugar, granulated..... 5⅛@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio No. 7..... 13⅞@ ...
Cheese, State, full cream, new..... 10 @ 10¾
Copper, lake..... 10.60 @10.75
Lead ..... 3.05 @ ...

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛@⅞c on better cables, fair foreign buying, better Western markets, and local covering; declined ⅜@1c on free local realizing, and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅜c decline, with a fairly active trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,586,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 1,696,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, or a decrease of 3,282,000 bushels in the world's visible supply.... Spot was neglected, with prices 1@2c lower. Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 6c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2⅞c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 1 hard Duluth, 1c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 8¾c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6c over May price; free on board....Clearances hence, 16,100 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 16,500 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 43,027 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were ⅛@⅜c higher with the West and no local covering, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 83,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and a fair trade.... Spot was firm and scarce, with a moderate trade. Sales, 47,500 bushels, including 38,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to arrive, for export, on private terms, quoted at 1⅛@2c more May, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 41⅞c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 4,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 39c, elevator, and 1,500 bushels No. 2 white on private terms....Receipts, 45,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 106,412 bushels....Clearances hence, 3,856 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 14,980 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and closed firm at ⅛c decline, with only a local trade....Spot were very dull and nominal in demand, with 80,000 bushels taken, part at 28⅜c for white clipped, free on board, afloat....Sales, 112,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26½c; No. 2 white at 25½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26½@ 25¼@25½c; for 21,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 22c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25@26½c; track white, 26@29c; for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 105,000 bushels; exports, 54,743 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April		@	74⅜
May	2,080,000	72 3-16@73 3-16	72⅝
June	55,000	71⅜@72⅜	71⅝
July	2,490,000	71 3-16@71 7-16	71⅜
September	60,000	71⅝@72½	71⅝
December	170,000	73½@74¼	73½
Total	4,855,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April		@	37⅜
May	170,000	36⅜@36½	36⅜
July	85,000	37 @37¼	37⅛
September	20,000	38¼@38⅝	38⅜
Total	275,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	24⅝@24¾	24⅝
No. 2 white—			
May		@	25⅝
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Market generally firm, with only a light jobbing demand. Sales, 14,000 bbls, mainly of City Mills....Arrivals, 8,154 bbls and 7,332 sacks; exports, 2,208 bbls and 11,535 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 22,002 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.65@ $2.90.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 78c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Steady and quiet. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35 @1.40.

FEED—Quiet and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75 @80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

10 points advance. Havre was quiet at ½@¾f advance, and Hamburg steady at ½@¾ pfennigs gain....Spot Rio steadier and dull. Sales, 500 bags Savanilla on private terms; No. 7 quoted at 13¾c....Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 1,250 bags at 13.15c; June, 500 bags at 12.75c; August, 250 bags at 11.90c; September, 750 bags at 11.55c, 500 bags at 11.60c; December, 1,500 bags at 11c; March, 250 bags at 10.80c, 750 bags at 10.85c; total, 5,750 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 12.15c, 2,750 bags at 13.10c, 500 bags at 13.05c; June, 500 bags at 12.75c; July, 250 bags at 12.40c, 250 bags at 12.35c; September, 1,500 bags at 11.55c, 2,250 bags at 11.50c, 1,250 bags at 11.55c; October, 250 bags at 11.20c; December, 500 bags at 10.95c, 5,750 bags at 10.90c, 500 bags at 10.95c; March, 750 bags at 10.80c, 250 bags at 10.75c, 1,000 bags at 10.80c; total, 19,500 bags. 500 bags April exchanged for 500 bags May even. Exchange—215 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for May. Total for day, 26,750 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.85@10.90c; February, 10.80@10.90c; March, 10.75@10.85c; April, 13.05@13.10c; May, 13.05@ 13.10c; June, 12.70@12.80c; July, 12.35@12.40c; August, 11.80@11.90c; September, 11.50@11.55c; October, 11.20@11.30c; November, 11@11.10c; December, 10.90@10.95c.

COTTON.

Contracts had but little demand outside of local scalpers, and closed steady at 1@4 points advance, with trading slow....Spot was firm and unchanged. Sales, 719 bales to spinners.... Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 7⅞c. The sales for actual delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
April	7.70@7.71	7.69	7.69	500
May	7.70@7.71	7.71	7.67	19,900
June	7.71@7.72	7.72	7.68	7,700
July	7.71@7.72	7.72	7.69	3,800
August	7.71@7.72	7.73	7.69	31,300
September	7.35@7.36	7.37	7.35	2,000
October	7.25@7.26	7.27	7.25	5,000
November	7.17@7.18	7.18	7.15	6,900
December	7.18@7.19	7.19	7.16	3,000
January	7.23@7.24	7.24	7.23	1,800

Total..... 83,300

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 8,204 bales, against 14,406 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 2,164 bbls; peas, 850 bbls. Exports: Beans, 780 bbls; peas, 1,275 bbls. The lighter arrivals of domestic marrow have enabled sellers to hold their recent advance, but there has been quiet trading throughout, and only very choice marks now command our outside figure. Medium have sold slowly at $1.17½ for fancy Canadian. Less inquiry for pea, and toward the close receivers have shaded values a little, accepting $1.10 in instances. White kidney turtle soup, and yellow eye are slow, but have held unchanged; top quotations extreme, however. Red kidney have settled to $1@$1.02½; the latter rate has been accepted on all the export orders in hand during the past few days. California lima are doing a little better. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.27½@$1.30; do, medium, $1.17½; do, pea, $1.10@$1.15; do, white kidney, $1.25@ $1.30; do, red kidney, $1@$1.02½; do, turtle soup, $1.25@$1.30; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.82½@$1.85; do, foreign, pea, old, 90@95c; do, foreign, medium, old, 80@90c; green peas, choice, 77½@80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75@77½c.

BUTTER—Moderate demand; easy....Western Creamery, 12@17c; extra, 17c; State dairy, 9@16c; Western imitation creamery, 11@14½c; do, factory, 8@11c.

CHEESE—Choice steady; moderately active.... State, full cream, large, 5¾@10¼c; do, fancy, 10@10½c; do, small, 9@10¾c; fancy, 10½c; part skims, 3½@9c; sage, 10c; skims, ¾@2½c.

EGGS—Liberal receipts; quiet; weaker.... Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 12c; Western, fresh-gathered, 11@11½c; Southern, fresh collections, 10½@11c; duck, 19@ 23c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 10,762 bbls. Apples are in light supply and quiet; warm weather causes pressure to sell, and prices rule slightly in buyers' favor. Cranberries in small supply and mostly of inferior quality; really fancy have some call and would bring a premium. Florida strawberries in fair supply and meeting a moderate demand at about steady prices. A few Delaware peaches have appeared, of quality good and sold mainly at 30@40c. We quote: Apples, extra fancy, per bbl, $5@$6; Baldwin, $3@$3.50; Ben Davis, $3@$3.75; russet, $2@$3; cranberries, Jersey, per crate, 75c@$1.75; oranges, California, per box, $2@$3.75; strawberries, Florida, fancy, per quart, 25@30c; do, fair to prime, 16@22c; do, Charleston, choice, 30@40c. DRIED—There is still a disposition to meet the demand for evaporated apples at the tone of prices, but trade is easy. This is less noticeable on the desirable lots of fruit that are perfectly dry than on stock which is too damp to carry into warm weather in safety. Home jobbing trade is very moderate, and exporters buy only as they can secure stock at about their own prices. Sun-dried sliced and coarse-cut are very plentiful, dull, and weak; it is a particularly poor market for grades below prime—these comprise the bulk of the holdings. No further change in chops or cores and skins. Peaches unsalable except in a small jobbing way. Raspberries dull and declining; more stock has been offered of late. Other small fruits dragging. California fruits selling pretty well at present rates. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6@6½c; do, prime to choice, 4½@5½c; do, common to good, 3@4¼c; do, sundried, sliced, Southern, fancy, 3@3¼c; do, common to choice, 1½@2½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 1½@2½c; do, Southwestern, 2@2½c; do, Western, 2¼@3c; do, State, 2½@3¼c; chops, 2@ 2¼c; cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 17@17½c; cherries, 8@10c; blackberries, dull, nominal; huckleberries, 5@5½c; plums, Southern, 4½c; apricots, 8@12c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@14c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½@6½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The receipts have been moderate and prices rather high, until at the close, when lower prices have been necessary to move the increased offerings, and market rules weak. Southern fowls are considered cheap at 1c difference in price from Western. Chickens generally scarce and nominal. Roosters steady. Turkeys more plenty, and 1c lower at the close. Ducks sell moderately, but geese are greatly neglected, unless very low prices are asked. We quote: Fowls and chickens, per lb, 8½@10½c; roosters, per lb, 6@6½c; turkeys, per lb, 11c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, 75c@ $1.12; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 6,106 pkgs. With continued moderate receipts of fowls and chickens receivers have been enabled to obtain a fractional advance for light weight fowls, and 10½c was a well-established price up to close of last week, and occasional sales reached Monday morning, but on Monday afternoon trading was slow and disappointing, and a weaker feeling developed, and at the close the market has settled back to 10c, as the extreme for light weights, while heavy fowls are obtainable at 9@9½c. Capons continue scarce and firm. Philadelphia broilers rather more plenty, and tone easier. Fresh turkeys in light supply, but rarely desirable. Ducks are a little firmer, and geese only moderately active, but prices held about steady. We quote turkeys, fresh, average grades, young hens, 14c; do, mixed, young hens and toms, 12@c@13½c; do, young toms, 12@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 20c; do, medium sizes, 17@19c; do, small and slip, 13@16c; do, Western, large, 16@18c; do, small and slips, 12@14c; chickens, Long Island, scalded, broilers, 30@32c; do, Philadelphia, do, under 3 lb to pair, 35c; do, 3 to 4 lb to pair, 28@33c; do, Winter, 4 to 5 lb to pair, 22@27c; do, yearling, fancy, 15@17c; do, Philadelphia, fair to good, 12@14c. Chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 10c; do, fair to good, 8½@9½c; old cocks, 6@6½c. Spring ducks, Long Island, 30c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$3. Frozen turkeys, hens and toms, No. 1, 15@15½c; do, young toms, No. 1, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 12@12½c; chickens, No. 1, 11c; fowls, No. 1, 9½@10c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 7@ 8c; capons, Western, 15@18c; ducks, No. 1, 15@ 17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

GAME—Ship and local supply arriving in a little faster condition, and tone steadier. Wild ducks dull and irregular. We quote: English snipe, per dozen, $1.75@$2; golden plover, $2; grass plover, 50c@$1.25; sand snipe, 30c; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, 50c@$1.50; do, redhead, 50c@$1; do, mallard, 40@60c; do, others kinds, 20@30c.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade fair, but arrivals slightly larger and market a shade easier. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1@$1.05; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75c@$1; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@85c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80c@$1.05; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 50@60c; do, wheat, 40@50c.

SUNDRIES—Beeswax scarce and firm at 30@31c per lb. Maple sugar has weakened to 8c per lb for pure New-York, with slow demand and freer offerings. Maple syrup dull and nominal at 50c per gallon. Honey in moderate supply and steady. We quote: State comb, per lb, 7@9c; do, extracted, per lb, 4@6c; California comb, per lb, 12@14c; do, extracted, per lb, 5@5½c; Southern, in bulk, per gallon, 45@55c. Peanuts have only a small jobbing demand at 4¾@5c for fancy hand-picked; Spanish shelled quoted at 6@6¼c, and Virginia at 5@5¼c. Pecans nominal at 3c for straight lots, ungraded.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes dull and weak for old; fair demand for new....Potatoes, Maine, 75c@$1.25; Long Island, 50@75c; State, 50c@$1; Jersey, 50@75c; Bermuda, $3.50@$8; sweets, 75c@ $1.25; cabbage, per crate, $2.25@$2.50; celery, per dozen stalks, 10c@$1; onions, white, per bbl, $1@ $2; do, red, 75c@$1.25; do, yellow, 50c@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$3; kale, per bbl, $1@ $1.50; string beans, per crate, $1@$3.50; spinach, per bbl, $1@$1.50.

GROCERIES.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw, hard bricks, afloat, are worth $5.25@$5.50 per 1,000; up-river, hard, $4.75@$5.25; Jerseys, $4.50@ $5.12½; pale, $2@$2.25. Croton, dark and red, $12; Trenton, brown, $10.50; Philadelphia, front, $22; Trenton front, $19@20....Rosendale cement is worth 85@95c per bbl; American Portland, $2; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2@$2.55.... Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 90c; State common lime, 70@ 75c, and do, finishing, $1@$1.05....Laths are worth $1.80@$1.90 per 1,000....Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

MOLASSES—Fair demand throughout; firm.... New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@ 20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Cuba muscovado, 24@28c; Barbadoes, 26@29c.

RICE—Fair demand; choice held with confidence....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2⅛@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was quiet, but importers asked better prices....Refined fairly active and firm. ....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3¾@3⅞c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛@3⅜c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4⅜c asked....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5⅛@5⅜c; standard A, 5⅛c; off A, 4 15-16@5⅛c; softs, 4⅞@4¾c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Steady; business mainly the filling of old orders....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c.

HIDES—Buyers generally indifferent; steady. ....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6½@7¼c.

LEATHER—Demand limited to small parcels; prices held unchanged....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 19@20c; do, seconds, 17@18c; acids, light to heavy, 17@20c; union, light to heavy backs, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin quiet at 13.25@13.35c. Copper dull at 10.60@10.75c. Lead quiet at 3.05c. Spelter quiet at 4.15c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light at steady prices....Southern, regular, at 28½c; machine-made barrels at 29c.

RESIN—Market firm, with supplies light.... Good strained, $1.85; common strained, $1.80; E, $1.85; F, $1.85; G, $1.85; H, $1.87½; I, $1.87½; K, $2.10; M, $2.20; N, $2.25@$2.30; W G, $2.35@ $2.40; W W, $2.45@$2.50.

WILMINGTON, April 14.—Resin firm; strained, $1.40; good strained, $1.45. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 25c. Crude Turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar firm at 90c.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Turpentine firm; 25c. Resin firm; B, C, D, $1.40; E, F, G, $1.50; H I, $1.55; K, $1.60; M, $1.70; N, $1.80; window glass, $1.95; water white, $2.05.

SAVANNAH, April 14.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 268 bbls. Resin firm at $1.55.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was in light demand at easy rates. Engagements—To London, 50,000 bushels oats, 1s; to Antwerp, 50,000 bushels oats, 5d. Charters included: British steamer, (previously,) general cargo, Norfolk to Hamburg, hence; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Savannah to Genoa, private terms; British steamer, (previously,) 13,000 quarters grain, New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, 11s, net form, option of Bordeaux, 10s 6d; April 15, May 15; British steamer, (to arrive,) deals and timber, St. John, N. B., to Liverpool or Glasgow, 55s and 18s, respectively; Norwegian steamer, 397 tons, West India time charter, one trip, private terms; Belgian steamer, (sublet,) ore, St. Jago to Philadelphia, $1.05; Norwegian steamer, 365 tons, Mobile-Central American trade, two, three, or four months, £550 per month; Norwegian steamer, corn, New-Orleans to Tampico, 8c; British steamer, 1,065 tons, hemp, Progreso to New-York, basis £550 per month; British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, private terms, spot; two Prench barks, deals, St. John, N. B., to Bordeaux, 40s; Italian bark, 1,100 tons, deals, St. John, N. B., to east coast of Ireland, 38s 9d; Italian bark, staves, Savannah to Cadiz, private terms; bark, general cargo, hence to Demerara, private terms; British schooner, lumber and general cargo, hence to Matanzas, private terms; bark, asphalt, Trinidad to New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, private terms; schooner, cedar and mahogany, Santa Cruz, Cuba, to New-York, $8.75; brig, cedar and mahogany, Manzanilla to New-York, $8.75; British schooner, box shooks, lumber, &c., Portland to Martinique, private terms; schooner, lumber, Satilla River to Philadelphia, $4.50, free wharfage; schooner, lumber, Brunswick to Atlantic City, $5.625, and free lighterage; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, $4.75; schooner, kiln-dried lumber, Wilmington, N. C., to Norwich, $4.25; bark, cement, Rondout to Boston, 35c; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Boston, 65c; schooner, coal, hence to Salem, 70c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Richmond, 60c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Salem, 70c.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 90,855 pkgs flour, 7,968 pkgs cornmeal, 26,175 bushels wheat, 16,575 bushels rye, 694,800 bushels oats, 270,300 bushels barley, 3,850 bushels peas, 57,525 bushels corn, 15,879 bales cotton, 2,041 bbls spirits turpentine, 3,217 bbls resin, 110 bbls tar, 3,120 bbls pork, 843 bbls beef, 17,718 pkgs cuttings, 36,839 pkgs butter, 6,867 pkgs cheese, 8,340 pkgs lard, 14,750 kegs lard, 2,189 bbls whisky, 1,319 hhds tobacco, 6,492 bbls flour, 2,400 bales wool, 3,837 bbls beans, 6,094 bbls cottonseed oil, 3,902 bags flaxseed, 303 bbls molasses, 360 bags peanuts, 57,457 pkgs eggs, and 1,375 pkgs rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $7,138,554, and since Jan. 1, $113,235,718, against $104,776,768 same time last year. The week's exports included: 771 bbls apples, 2,080 lb beeswax, 73,626 bbls wheat flour, 50 bbls rye flour, 3,448 bbls cornmeal, 468,511 bushels wheat, 45,146 bushels rye, 1,704,759 bushels oats, 108,920 bushels barley, 5,069 bushels peas, 61,826 bushels corn, 1,340 lbs candles, 272 tons coal, 10,234 tons cotton, 3,650 bales hay, 213 bbls spirits of turpentine, 7,427 bbls resin, 61 bbls tar, 133 bbls pitch, 6,492 gallons lard oil, 2,684 gallons linseed oil, 543,361 gallons cottonseed oil, 1,733,521 gallons petroleum, 3,009 bbls pork, 2,382 bbls beef, 289 tce beef, 4,704,380 lb cutmeats, 102,777 lb butter, 294,360 lb cheese, 3,675,250 lb lard, 295 bbls rice, 383,818 lb tallow, 649 hhds tobacco, 1,320 pkgs tobacco, 86,943 lb manufactured tobacco, 8,187 lb whalebone.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 14.—There was another break in wheat to-day, notwithstanding a bullish statement of the world's stocks by Bradstreet's. That agency reported a decrease in available supply of 3,282,000 bushels, which was even greater than the most radical were disposed to anticipate. The decline which succeeded the announcement, while not as great as that which followed the Government report on the crop of a few days ago, was still sufficiently important further to demonstrate the disregard of statistics, which speculation very often indulges in. Up until the time of the weakness mentioned prices were irregular, with considerable strength displayed. An advance at Liverpool was the main influence early, but the trade was local and erratic. Northwestern arrivals were 458 cars, against 510 cars last Tuesday and 170 cars a year ago. Chicago received 17 cars and inspected out 154,800 bushels. Export clearances were light at 96,288 bushels. Closing Paris cables were unchanged; Antwerp partly lower and partly higher, and Berlin lower. May wheat opened from 65⅝c to 65⅞c, sold between 66c and 64⅝@64⅞c, closing at 64⅞@65c—½@⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady, the close being nominally weak, in sympathy with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points, 398,523 bushels; shipments, 129,742 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 45,027 bushels; shipments, 16,591 bushels.

CORN—At the opening attracted some attention by reason of the activity which prevailed, but unfortunately it was only a spasm, the market soon settling into its wonted dullness. Better prices ruled for a time, but the improvement was not sustained, and at the close, while there was no loss, still there was no gain in values. The impulse of prices was to follow those of wheat, under which influence all changes were made. Receipts were 209 cars, and 67,630 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 24,189 bushels. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in available stocks of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains of 1,000 bushels. May corn opened at 30¼c, declined to 30c, closing at 30⅛c—unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was steady and unchanged. Receipts at principal Western points, 348,720 bushels; shipments, 372,024 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 106,512 bushels.

OATS—The usual custom of reflecting the changes of the other markets obtained in oats. Occasional active spells were noted, but nothing out of the ordinary transpired. Receipts were 235 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Bradstreet's reported an increase in stocks of 918,000 bushels. Exports of oats were 54,740 bushels. May oats closed ½c under yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

RYE—Was dull and slow. There was no feature of interest in the market. The tone was about steady. Receipts were 2 cars, No. 2 to go to store was 37c nominal. Sample sales of that grade were at 38¾c free on board and 37¼c billed through. May was 37½c bid and July 39½c nominal.

BARLEY—Was quiet and steady. The offerings were light and the demand slow and indifferent. Prices are quotable, as follows: Screenings, $6@$10 per ton; common to fair barley, 25@30c; good to choice, 31@35c; fancy, 36@38c.

PROVISIONS—A shade loss in hog prices was reported from the yards this morning, and product promptly reflected the depreciation. Moderately fair trading took place, and short terms of real activity were seen. The session, taken altogether, however, was not extraordinarily animated. The close was easy, in sympathy with the decline of wheat. May pork closed unchanged; May lard 5@7½c lower, and May ribs 12½c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted 6d advance on hams and Cumberland sides, and 3d decline on lard. Receipts were moderate and the shipments free. The cash market was quiet and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 10 cars; corn, 94 cars; oats, 110 cars; hogs, 26,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Vessel room was in fair request. Rates were steady on the basis of 1½c for corn to Buffalo.

HIDES—Were in good demand and steady. Packers' hides were quoted as follows: Natives, heavy, 5½c; light, 5¾c; butt brands, heavy, 4c; light, 5c; Colorados, heavy, 5½c; light, 4½c; Texas, heavy and light, 6c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
April	63¼@..	65½@..	64⅝@..	64⅝@..
May	65⅜@65⅞	66 @..	64⅜@64⅞	64⅝@65
July	66⅛@66⅜	66⅞@..	65⅝@..	65¾@..
Corn, No. 2—				
April	29¾@..	29¾@..	29½@..	29⅝@..
May	30¼@..	30¼@..	30 @..	30⅛@..
July	31¼@..	31¼@..	31 @31⅛	31⅛@..
Sept.	32½@..	32½@..	32¼@..	32⅜@32½
Oats, No. 2—				
May	20 @..	20 @..	19⅝@19¾	19¾@..
July	20¼@..	20¼@..	20 @..	20⅛@..
Sept.	20⅜@..	20⅜@..	20⅜@..	20⅜@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
May	$8.55	$8.62½	$8.50	$8.60
July	8.77½	8.82½	8.70	8.80
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	5.00	5.02½	4.97½	5.00
July	5.15	5.17½	5.10	5.12½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	4.47½	4.47½	4.37½	4.37½
July	4.60	4.62½	4.52½	4.52½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady; hard wheat Spring patents were quotable at $3.20@$3.50 in wood; soft wheat patents, $3@$3.20; hard wheat, bakers', $2.25@$2.40, in sacks; soft wheat, bakers' $2.10@$2.25; red dog, $1.20@$1.40, in sacks; Winter wheat, $3.35@ $3.50, in wood; rye flour, $2.25@$2.40, in wood; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64⅜@66c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@65½c; No. 2 red, 65@70c; No. 2 corn, 30½@30¼c; No. 2 oats, 19¾c; No. 2 rye, 37c, nominal; No. 2 barley, 36@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92c; prime timothy seed, $3.25, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $8.55@$8.60; lard, per 100 lb, 4.97½@ 5c; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.40@$4.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $6.35; granulated, $5.62; standard A, $5.31. Linseed Oil—Raw, 89c; boiled, 41c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	9,402	11,572
Wheat, bushels	29,800	60,020
Corn, bushels	118,200	56,479
Oats, bushels	169,150	173,438
Rye, bushels	2,000	5,447
Barley, bushels	30,030	24,889

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 17c; firsts, 16 @16½c; seconds, 14@15c. Eggs steady; fresh stock, 10@10½c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 14.—Two declines and one advance was the record made by May and June wheat, and the close was at the bottom for the day. May opened lower at 61¼c, and advanced slowly to 61⅝@61½c, holding steady for a time, and then breaking to 60⅜@60½c, and closing at 60½ @60⅝c; July opened at 62⅝c, and rallied ¼c, then fell back to 62c, and closed at 62¼c. Cash Wheat—There was a strong demand for cash, millers paying from 1c to 1½c premium; the bulk of sales of No. 1 Northern was at 62½c; No. 2 Northern sold well at ½@⅝c under standard; receipts, 293 cars; shipments, 26 cars; on track: No. 1 hard, 62⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 61⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 60⅝c. Flour steady at $3.05@$3.45 for patents and $2.10@$2.50 for bakers'; production, 40,000 bbls; shipments, 35,068 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran, in bulk, is quoted at $6.50@$6.75; shorts, $5.25@$6.50; middlings, $7.75@$8.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—Wheat opened ½c higher, declined ⅝c, and then advanced ½c above Monday's highest figure; May opened at 65¾c, fell to 65⅜c, rose to 66c, declined to 64⅞c, and closed at 65c; cash was ½c below; sample wheat unsettled; opened firmer, but closed weak; No. 1 Northern closed nominal at 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c. Barley, by sample, firm; No. 2, 32½@33c. Rye steady, and fair demand; No. 1, on track, 38½@39c. Flour steady and in moderate demand on the basis of $3.60@ $3.70 for hard Spring patents, in wood; rye flour declined 15@30c for city. Millstuffs steady at the decline noted yesterday. Receipts—Flour, 10,650 bbls; wheat, 47,450 bushels; barley, 11,200 bushels; rye, 600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,950 bbls; wheat, 12,950 bushels; barley, 10,800 bushels.

DULUTH, April 14.—Shippers took 75,000 bushels of cash wheat to-day and mills 10,000; the market declined ⅝c, and was on the whole quite dull; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 64½c; April, 64½c; May, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 62⅝c; April, 62⅞c; May, 63⅝c bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 60¼@59½c; No. 3 Spring, 59½@58½c; rejected, 59¼@55½c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 64½c; No. 1 Northern, 62⅝c. Receipts: Wheat, 82,045 bushels; shipments, 8,833 bushels.

BUFFALO, April 14.—Spring wheat closed dull; ¾c lower. Winter wheat closed dull; ⅜c lower. Corn closed weak; light trade; ¾c lower on all grades. Oats closed quiet; easy; unchanged. Barley—Active enquiry; no offerings spot. Rye—8,500 bushels No. 2 sold at 41¼c, store. Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat dull; unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Wool market continues quiet at unchanged quotations.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

BEEVES—Receipts, 17 cars, or 270 head, all consigned direct; no trading; feeling weak; city dressed beef sides moderate demand and weak at 6@7¼c. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted the market steady for live cattle and refrigerator beef at the advance noted, or at 9@9½c for refrigerator beef, and at 10@10½c dressed weight for American steers. Sheep steady, also quoted steady at 11½@13c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day on the Cufic, 264 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son; 264 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and 2,480 quarters of beef for N. Morris, and the St. Cuthbert takes out 166 cattle and 1,214 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son. To-morrow the Germanic carries to Liverpool 1,800 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company, and the New-York, 840 quarters for Scott, quotation for the same firm. The Prussian will carry to Glasgow 400 cattle for N. Morris.

CALVES—Receipts, 44 head, making, with 288 head held over yesterday, 332 head on sale; slow and barely steady for live calves, and nearly 200 head held over for Wednesday's trade; medium to prime veals sold at $3.60@$4.50 per 100 lb; 8 head extra selected do at $5; country dressed were generally in poor condition, and there was a limited demand for them at lower figures; good to prime fresh stock was quoted at 5@6c per lb; inferior to fair sold at 2½@4c, and little calves at 5½@3c; city dressed veals lower at 4@ 7c; very extra primes carcasses selling at 7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2½ cars, or 529 head, and, counting the 10½ cars held over, there were 13 cars on sale; butchers needed very little to-day, and but little more than a carload of stock changed hands. Sheep were nominally steady, but wool lambs weak; a little bunch of unshorn sheep sold at $4.50 per 100 lb; clipped bucks sold at $2.75; a mixed old clipped bunch at $4.60, and 15 head common unshorn do at $4.50. Dressed mutton slow at 6@7½c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 7½@9c; country dressed Spring lambs firm at $2@$5

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

GENERAL FIRMNESS THE FEATURE OF SPECULATION.

More Favorable Crop Reports, a Quieter Political Situation, and Seasonable Weather Combine to Create Cheerfulness—Sugar and Tobacco the Active Specialties—The Railway List Quiet, but with a Strong Undertone—Firm Closing.

TUESDAY—P. M.

General firmness was the feature of to-day's market. Crop reports were more favorable, the political situation, both in this country and Europe, was less disturbed, and the weather was more seasonable. These were all factors in the creation of cheerfulness in speculative circles. London did little on either side of the market. Further weakness in exchange rates disposed of gold shipments for the time being.

The active trading was in Sugar and Tobacco. The former advanced to 122⅞ regular and 123 three days, and closed at 122¼, a net gain of ⅞. The buying by houses supposed to be connected with insiders was notably good. There is no lack of "bull talk" on the stock, but beyond the fact that business is good and that the company is consequently making money, nothing of a definite character is known. A report is persistently circulated to the effect that an extra cash dividend of 10 per cent. will be declared just as soon as Congress is out of the way. Tobacco was under close manipulation, the disposition being to squeeze the short interest; the stock loaned at ⅝ premium during the day. The books close to-morrow, and this stock will sell ex dividend at the opening, so that the regular quotation ought to be in the neighborhood of 67½. There was good buying of Chicago Gas. After selling at 70⅝, it closed at 70, a net gain of ¾. The impression prevails that a dividend will be declared in the near future. General Electric sagged most of the day, because of the liquidation of quite a large block of the stock. It is believed, however, that the operation was completed to-day.

There was no special activity in the railway list. The Grangers on small volume of business, closed practically unchanged. Louisville and Nashville was sold by London, but its net loss was only ⅜. Manhattan advanced to 112⅛, and ended at 111⅝, a net gain of ⅝. There were no developments concerning the property. The coal stocks were quiet. Reading at one time touched 18, but closed at 12⅜, a net loss of a small fraction. Missouri Pacific showed strength and closed at 25, a net gain of ¼. The market ended dull, but firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $93,343,954; balances, $5,955,019. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $841,102.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weaker. Nominal rates were half a cent lower, at $4.88 for sixty days, and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88⅝ for demand, $4.88¾@4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.89½@4.89⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reischmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@55c.

Bar **silver** in London was quoted at 30 13-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,864,655
Exports for same period	15,024,824
Net imports	$3,839,831
Net exports to date, 1895	17,228,759
Net exports to date, 1894	8,528,616
Net exports to date, 1893	36,746,904

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chatham	300	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	201	New-York	233
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	180
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	271
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Phenix	108
Fourth National	180	Seaboard National	167
Gallatin National	295	Shoe & Leather	95
Hanover	310	State of New-York	108
Imp. & Traders'	535	Third National	105
Irving	137½	Tradesmen's	95
Manhattan	207	U. S. National	175
Market & Fulton	200	West Side	275
Mechanics'	185	Western National	110½
National Union	192		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred ¾, to 40; Canadian Pacific ⅝, to 58; Reading ¼, to 6½; St. Paul ⅛, to 77⅜, and Erie ⅛, to 40. Declined—Illinois Central ½, to 97; New-York Central ½, to 98⅛, and Northern Pacific preferred ½, to 11¼. British consols declined 1-16, to 110 9-16 for money, and 110⅝ for the account.

LONDON, April 14—4:30 P. M.—Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 9-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 22½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 16½c for checks.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railroad bonds were in good demand and prices were higher. The principal advances were as follows, there being no declines worth noting:

Cent. Wash. 1st, t.r.	12½	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	2
Det. Gas Co. 5s	1	P. & ... 3d pf., inc.	1⅝
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1	S. L. & S. F. tr. 5s	3½
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	1	S. P., M. & M. 2d	1¼
O. & M. 1st, Spg.	1	S. P. Ist, H.& D. 7s	1
Div.	1¼	S. P. 1st, S. Minn.	1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, advanced ¼, and the 4s, 1907, registered, ⅛. The sales were $7,950 4s, 1925, registered, at 117¼@117⅝; $75,000 do, coupon, at 117¼@117¼; $500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109⅛, and $1,500 do, registered, at 108¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		95
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¾
4s, c., 1907	108¾	108¾
4s, r., 1925	117¼	117½
4s, c., 1925	117⅝	117½
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113½
5s, c., 1904	113¼	114
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1836	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $2,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 86, $6,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 60¾@60¾, and $10,000 do, deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 5½.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were valued at $7,138,554, against $6,721,132 in the preceding week, and $7,553,987 the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $118,235,688, against $103,035,830 in the corresponding period of last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company announces that the deposits in this country and Amsterdam amount to about 90 per cent. of all classes of bonds called for, and a large majority of the stock.

—Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable May 1. Transfer books will close April 23 and reopen May 2.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	90	90	90	90	+ ¾	50½	60	650
American Express	114	114	113½	113½	..	113	115	115
*American Sugar Refineries	121¾	122⅞	121¾	122¼	+1	122⅛	122¼	43,258
*American Sugar Ref. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102	102	..	102	102½	980
American Tel. & Cable Co	93	93	93	93	..	93	96	100
American Tobacco	85	86½	84	84	−1	84	84½	36,519
American Tobacco pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	− ⅛	98	100	610
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛	16¼	16⅜	3,700
T., T. & S. F. pf	24⅝	25⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛	24⅝	25	2,282
Baltimore & Ohio	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18½	− ⅛	18⅜	18¼	1,300
*Brooklyn R. T	22¼	23⅜	22¼	23⅛	+2⅛	22¾	24	2,000
Canada Southern	49⅝	50⅜	49¾	50⅜	+ ⅛	50¾	50⅞	1,235
Canadian Pacific	56½	56½	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅛	56	56¾	300
Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	..	15¼	16¼	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛	16⅛	16⅜	400
Chicago & Alton pf	165	165	165	165	..	..	..	10
Chicago Gas	69⅝	70⅝	69½	70	+ ¼	69⅞	70	14,165
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	79	79⅜	76	76⅛	..	76	76⅛	9,003
Chicago & Northwestern	103¾	104½	103¾	104¼	− ⅜	104⅛	104⅜	1,161
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145½	145½	145½	145½	..	145	..	10
C., M. & St. Paul	76½	76⅝	76	76¼	..	76	76¼	9,003
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	71¾	72	71½	71½	− ½	71⅜	71½	3,905
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	35½	35⅜	35½	35½	+ ⅛	35½	35⅝	550
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ½	51¼	52	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	29½	29	29¼	+ ¼	29¼	29¾	650
Commercial Cable	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	..	160	165	100
Consolidated Gas Company	156	156¼	156	156	+1½	155½	157	590
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	127	127	+ ¼	127	128	196
Denver & Rio Grande	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼	12⅜	13	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅞	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅜	47½	48	910
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛	18¼	18⅜	5,285
Erie	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛	14½	15	645
Erie 1st pf	39	39	39	39	+1	38½	39	161
Erie 2d pf	22	22½	22	22½	..	22⅜	24	260
General Electric	38¾	38¾	37⅜	38	− ¾	37¾	37⅞	7,840
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	..	95	96½	50
Illinois Steel Co	70	71½	70	71½	+1⅜	72	72½	683
Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	− ¼	8¾	9½	213
Iowa Central pf	38	38	36⅜	36⅜	..	37	37½	39
Laclede Gas	26⅜	27	26⅜	27	+ ⅝	27	28	300
Laclede Gas pf	84	84	84	84	..	83	85	135
Lake Shore	147⅜	148	147⅜	148	+ ⅜	147½	148¼	310
Long Island	81½	81½	81½	81½	− ½	81	84	800
Louisville & Nashville	59⅝	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	− ⅛	59¼	59⅜	4,270
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−	8½	9½	25
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	20	20	20	20	+ ½	19	20	200
Manhattan Con	111⅝	112⅜	111⅝	111⅝	+ ⅝	111½	111⅞	2,257
*Metropolitan Traction	104½	104½	104½	104½	+1	103½	105½	130
Michigan Central	93½	95	93⅝	95	+1½	95	97	1,103
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛	19½	20	500
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	51	52	51	52	+1	51⅜	52½	800
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12	12	12	12	..	11½	12¼	110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27¼	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅜	27	27½	750
Missouri Pacific	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25	+ ¼	24¾	24⅞	4,660
*National Lead Co	25	25⅜	25	25	+ ½	25½	25½	500
*National Lead Co. pf	88	88	88	88	+ ½	88½	92	200
National Linseed Oil	19	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛	19	20	200
National Starch 1st pf	52⅜	52⅞	52⅛	52⅜	..	42	60	17
New-Jersey Central	107¾	108	107¾	108	+ ⅛	107½	108	210
New-York Central	96¾	97	96⅜	97	+ ⅝	96½	97⅛	330
New-York Mutual Gas	2337⅛	2337½	2337½	2337½	..	..	..	1
New-York, Chi. & St. L	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜	14½	15	300
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	+1	79	82	130
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	34¾	34¾	34	34½	..	½	34¼	34¾	710
New-York, Sus. & Western	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..	½	8½	8¾	125
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	24¼	24¼	24	24	..	½	24½	24⅝	475
Norfolk & Western	¼	¼	¼	¼	..	⅛	⅜	⅜	400
Norfolk & Western pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	..	5⅝	5¾	21
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	½	5⅝	5¾	200
Northern Pacific	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	..	½	1½	1⅝	2,670
Northern Pacific pf	11	11	10¾	11	..	¼	10⅞	11	1,686
Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜	14¼	14⅝	125
Oregon Ry. & Nav., all in. pd	22	22	22	22	..	22	28	422
Oregon R. & N. Co	3½	3½	3½	3½	..	⅜	3¼	8½	1,537
Pacific Mail	27	27¼	26¾	27	+ ¼	27	27¼	1,460
Phila. & Reading, 1st in. pd	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅜	12⅜	12⅝	11,643
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	57	57	57	57	..	56	57	40
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	116	116	116	116	..	115	116	1
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	+ ¼	4⅞	5¼	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼	11¼	11¾	310
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122	122	122	122	+ ¼	122½	124	100
Southern Pacific	20	20¼	19⅞	20	..	19½	20½	500
Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	..	9¼	9⅜	500
Southern Railway pf	30	30⅜	30	30½	+ ¼	30¼	30½	2,086
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31½	31⅞	31½	31½	..	31⅜	31½	2,859
Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	..	8⅜	8½	25
Union Pacific, t. r.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	− ⅜	8⅛	8⅜	2,226
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..	4⅞	5⅛	270
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜	9½	10	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼	19¼	20	100
United States Express	43	43	40	40	..	40	48	68
*United States Leather	9½	9½	9	9	⅛	8¾	9	600
*United States Leather pf	61¾	62½	61½	61⅝	+ ¼	61½	62	9,281
United States Rubber pf	87	87	87	87	..	84	87	10
Wabash	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛	7⅛	7¼	100
Wabash pf	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜	18⅛	18⅝	1,650
Western Union Telegraph	83¼	84½	83⅞	84⅛	+ ¼	84	84½	3,566
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½	..	9¼	9½	610
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	..	32½	36	10
Wisconsin Central	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	..	..	50
Total sales								211,977

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	..	2.00	2.10	100

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s		Met Elev 1st	
3,000	113½	5,000	118¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Mich Cent cons 7s	
10,000	69½	3,000	118½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d		Mil & St Paul 1st, Chic	
3-4s Class A		& Pac, 6s	
Trust Co certfs		6,000	116¾
1st installmt paid		Chic & Pac West 5s	
10,000	25½	1,000	113
5,000	25⅝	5,000	113⅝
16,000	25⅞	H & D Div 7s	
5,000	25¾	5,000	124½
5,000	25⅜	10,000	125
15,000	25⅝	Lac & Dav 1sy	
4,000	25¾	7,000	111
7,000	26	So Minn Div 6s	
Atch, Top & San Fe		4,000	116
gen 4s		Mil & St P A M 4s	
500	78½	Series A	
7,000	78¼	11,000	93
5,000	78½	M & St P 7 3-10	
500	78⅝	1,000	125½
10,000	78⅜	Mil & St P 8s 1st	
1,000	78⅝	1,000	107½
15,000	78½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
21,000	78⅝	7,000	84⅞
1,000	78¾	12,000 b3	84½
5,000	78⅞	4,000	84⅝
18,000	78⅝	16,000	84⅝
4,000	78⅝	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	
10,000 b3	78¼	1,000	58¼
500	78¾	Mob & Ohio new 6s	
500	78¾	3,000	118¼
1,500	78¾	Morris & Essex 7s, 1871	
5,000	78¾	1,000	113⅜
Atch, Top & San Fe		Nash, C & St L 1st	
adjustment 4s		4,000	129
15,000	45¾	Nash, C & St L con	
10,000	45⅝	1,000	99
10,000	45½	N Y Cent deb 5s	
25,000	45⅝	3,000 b3	106½
16,000	45⅝	N Y, O & St L 4s	
4,000	45½	2,000	102¾
10,000	45⅝	18,000	102½
5,000	45½	N Y & N E 1st 6s	
15,000	45⅝	10,000	112¾
5,000	45¾	North Pac 1st 6s	
15,000	45⅞	34,000	114⅜
50,000	46	North Pac 1st, reg	
1,500	45¾	30,000	114⅜
500	45⅝	North Pac 2d coup	
10,000	46	5,000	110¼
Austin & N W 1st		5,000	110½
8,000	86⅜	North Pac cons 5s	
6,000	86¾	10,000	49⅞
Brooklyn Elev 1st		1,000	49⅜
2,000	94	30,000	49⅞
Bur, C R & N 1st		10,000	49⅝
Collat Trust 5s		25,000 b3	50
2,000	101⅜	10,000	49⅞
1,000	101⅝	93,000	50
Cen of N J G M 5s		10,000	50¼
12,000	118	50,000	50
Registered		5,000	50¼
15,000	116¼	1,000	49⅞
Cen Pac 6s, 1898		3,000	49¾
1,000	103	Trust Co certfs	
5,000	103⅛	20,000	49⅞
Cen Wash'ton 1st		23,000	50
Trust Co certfs		20,000 b3	50
1,000	52	26,000	50
C & Ohio 6s 1911		1,000	49¾
2,000	115½	Assented	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		3,000	49⅞
1,000	108	North Pac col tr nts	
1,000	108¼	4,000	89¾
10,000	108⅛	North Pac Div Scrip	
Registered		2,000	72
2,000	105	North Pac Terminal 1st	
Chi, B & Q con 7s		6,000	104½
11,000	118	North Pac & Mon 1st	
Nebraska Ext 4s		21,000	37
1,000	91	Trust Co certfs	
9,000	90¾	9,000	37¼
Chic & Northwestern		2,000	37½
coup gold 7s		15,000	37
5,000	118½	North Ry of Cal 5s	
Chic, R I & P ext 5s		10,000	93¼
1,000	103½	O & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
St P, M & O cons		1,000	106½
1,000	125¾	Oreg Short Line 6s	
C, C C & Ind 1st		1,000	113½
6,000	109½	Trust Co certfs	
C, C C & St L, St L		8,000	112¾
Div, 4s		Oreg S L & U N con,	
5,000 s2of	93½	Trust Co certfs	
7,000 s2of	93½	26,000	67
Col Coal & Iron 6s		Pac of Mo 1st 4s	
1,000	98⅞	1,000	101¾
3,000	99	People's G & C, Chic,	
Colorado Mid 4s, t r		2d Gtd 6s	
5,000	25	2,000	105½
1,000	25¼	Peo & Eastern 1st	
Col, H V & Tol 5s		5,000	77
1,000	85	2,000	76½
3,000	84⅜	Phil & Read 1st pf inc,	
Col & 9th Av 1st		Trust Co certfs,	
3,000	112	1st inst paid	
Con Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s		5,000	32½
3,000	83¼	5,000	32⅜
Den & R G 4s		10,000	32¼
1,000	88½	10,000	32
Det Gas Co 5s		2d pf inc,	
2,000	75½	Trust Co ctfs,	
11,000	75¾	1st inst paid	
9,000	76	20,000	19½
Dul & Iron R 1st		5,000	20
1,000 s2	103	14,000	19½
Erie gen lien 3-4s		3d pf inc,	
1,000	64½	Trust Co certfs,	
21,000	64¾	1st inst paid	
1,000	64⅝	5,000	17½
1,000	64½	30,000	17½
8,000	64¾	5,000	17½
Evans & T H 1st		Phil & Read gen 4s,	
8,000	108½	Trust Co certfs,	
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust		stm assd	
Co certfs		10,000	79⅜
4,000	67½	5,000	79¼
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		15,000	79⅜
2,000	91½	2,000	79¼
Ga Pac 1st, 5-6s		43,000	79⅜
3,000	113½	Phil & Read gen 4s,	
Han & St Jo cons		Trust Co certfs,	
7,000	116¾	unstmpd, assented	
3,000	117¼	10,000	91
Ind, Dec & Wn 1st		Pitts & Connelsv 1st 7s	
5,000	101¼	5,000 s3	102⅞
Kan Pac 6s, Den Div,		Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
assented, ex matured		5,000	88½
coups		Pitts & West 1st	
14,000	99	5,000	71¼
Kansas Pac 1st cons,		Rio Grande West 1st	
Trust Co certfs		6,000	74⅝
2,000	73¼	1,000	75
Kings Co Elev 1st		11,000	74½
1,000	65	7,000	74⅜
Knox & Ohio 1st		1,000	74½
1,000	114	5,000	74⅜
Laclede Gas L Co of St		1,000	74½
L 1st 5s		St Jo & Grand I 1st,	
1,000	94⅝	Trust Co certfs	
L Erie & W 2d 5s		12,000	48
2,000	103¼	S L & Iron M 1st ext 5s	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		1,000	101
6,000	111½	St L & San Fr 2d,	
Louis & Nash cons		Class B	
45,000	104¾	5,000	115
Lo, N A & Chic G M		Class C	
5,000	73	1,000	114⅞
5,000	73⅜	12,000	115
10,000	73¼	St P, M & M, 2d	
7,000	73⅜	1,000	117
Manhattan Ry con 4s		2,000	117¼
2,000	95		
4,000	95½		
St L & S F gen 6s		Union Elev 1st 6s	
10,000	107	2,000	97
St L & S F tr 5s	90	1,000	96
2,000		6,000	96¾
St Paul, M & M, 1st,		1,000	96⅞
Mon Cent 6s		Union Pac 6s, 1897	
3,000	115	5,000	105
Seattle, L S & E 1st,		U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
Trust Co certfs		10,000	38¾
4,000	37	7,000	38¼
3,000	38	U Pac, Lin & Col 1st	
5,000	38½	10,000	35¼
3,000	39	Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	38	5,000	107¼
All inst paid		1,000	107⅜
11,000	43½	3,000	107¼
So Pac of Ariz 1st		13,000	107⅜
13,000	94¾	4,000	107½
South Ry 1st 5s		Wabash 2d mtge 5s	
3,000	91	1,000	74
3,000	91¼	2,000	73¾
1,000	91½	Wabash deb, Series B	
2,000	91⅜	25,000	25
2,000	91½	West Shore gtd 4s	
10,000	91¼	5,000	105⅝
Tex & Pac 2d inc		46,000	105⅜
53,000	23	West N Y & Penn 1st	
1,000	23¼	10,000	106
2,000	23⅜	West N Y & Penn gen	
5,000	23½	2,000	45
Tol, St L & K C 1st,		West U col tr 5s	
Trust Co certfs		5,000	107
1,000	73⅜	Wis Cent Co 1st, t r	
Union Pac 1st, 1896	104¼	10,000	48½
5,000		Total sales	1,997,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	148	152	Kan. & M	..	6
Alb. & Sus	175	..	K. & D. M	2¼	4
Al. & T. H	58	61	K. & D. M. pf	..	..
Am. Coal	116	125	pf	13¼	15¾
Am. Cot. Oil	14¼	15	Kec. & W	33	35
Ann Arbor	9	10½	L. E. & W	18	19½
Ann Ar. pf	25½	27½	L.E & W.pf	70½	71¼
At. & Pac	½	⅝	L., St. L. &		
B. & So. Ill.			T		½
pf	1	9	Mah. C. R	107½	..
B. A. L. pf	102	104	M. C. R. pf	107½	..
Br'swick Co	⅞	1	Man. Beach	10	11½
Buf., R. & P	17	..	Md. Coal pf	40	60
Buf., R. & P.			Mex. Central	10¾	11
pf	54	..	Mex. N. cts	1¼	2
B. C. R. &			M. & St. L.		
N	70	..	1st pf	79	80
C. F. & M	9	..	Minn. Iron	66	68
Chi. Gas	154	159	Mob. & O	22	23
C. & E. Ill	40¼	42	Mor. & E	162	164
C. & E. I. pf	100	..	N., C. & St.		
C., C., C. &			L	68	85
St. L. & St.	85	87	Nat. Starch	5	9
C., M. & St.			N. S. 2d pf	15	25
P. pf	125¾	126	New Cent. C.	6¼	8½
Clev. & P	160	..	New-Eng.	..	48
Col. C. & I.			N. Y. & N.		
Dev	2	2½	H	175	179
Col. F. & I.			Norfolk So	60	70
pf	100	..	Ohio So	5	15
Col. & H. C.	2¾	3½	Ont. Min	14½	15
C., H. V. &			Or. Ry. & L	1	4
T.	16½	17½	Penn. Coal	325	..
C., H. V. &			Peo. & E	5	9
T. pf	50	60	P., D. & E.	2½	3
Con. Coal	99	102	P., D. & E. pf	..	15
D., L. & W	139½	160	P., C. C. &		
D. M. & Ft.			St. L	16	17½
D	7	8	P., F. W. &		
D. M. & Ft.			C	160	..
D. pf	45	53	P. C. P. C.	157	159
*D. S. S. &			Quicksilver	1½	2
A	4⅝	5½	Quick. pf	..	15
*D., S. S. &			Rens. & S	182	..
A. pf	8½	11	St. L. & I.	½	1
Edison E. L

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Receives Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company

SECOND MORTGAGE CLASS A BONDS,
SECOND MORTGAGE CLASS B BONDS,
INCOME BONDS OF 1889.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates of Deposit for the above-mentioned bonds:

Notice is hereby given that the preferred stock of the new company is now ready for delivery and that the balance of the cash assessment on the above-mentioned bonds, being two per cent. of the par value thereof, is hereby called for payment on or before the 30th day of April, 1896. Holders of reorganization certificates of deposit for the above bonds, upon making such payment and surrendering their certificates to the Union Trust Company of New-York at its office in New-York, or to its agents, Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., in London, or Messrs. Hope & Co., in Amsterdam, will receive new preferred stock to the amounts specified in the plan of reorganization.

After April 30th, 1896, payment will be received only on such terms as the committee may prescribe.

Dated New-York, March 30th, 1896.

EDWARD KING,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
T. SIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.
32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of UNION TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT for ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS are hereby notified that they can obtain the new bonds to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization on presentation of their Certificates at the Office of this Company, No 78 Broadway, New-York, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and one o'clock P. M., and after verification, for which purpose their Certificates must be left over night.

Application will forthwith be made to the New-York Stock Exchange to list the new bonds.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

April 1st, 1896.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to cheque through New York Clearing-house

JOHN T. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.

Directors, 1896.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
Amos T. French,	James O. Sheldon,
John N. A. Griswold,	Samuel Thomas,
H. L. Higginson,	Edward Tuck,
W. P. Hamilton,	John I. Waterbury,
	R. T. Wilson.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 11TH, 1896,

Manhattan Trust Company

will occupy temporary offices at

NO. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,

during construction of new building,

Wall Street, corner Nassau

which will be completed May 1, 1897.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 per cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, April 20th, 1896, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1st, 1896, and will reopen May 1st, at 10 A. M.

M. E. INGALLS, President.

Richmond, Va., April 13th, 1896.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, April 4, 1896.

Holders of two-thirds in amount of the undermentioned bonds, certificates, and notes, having, in person or through their representatives, already accepted the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16th, 1896, all holders of outstanding

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above described bonds,

are hereby notified to deposit their holdings with any one of the undersigned on or before Thursday, **APRIL 23D, 1896**, receiving suitable certificates of deposit therefor.

Deposits after that date, if accepted at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Managers.

Holders of certificates heretofore issued by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of February 19, 1894, not already stamped by us as assenting to the plan and agreement of March 16, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates at one of our offices, on or before Thursday, **April 23d, 1896**, in order that we may stamp their approval thereon. The Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude absolutely from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the requirement to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan and agreement.

The cash payments in respect of stock will be payable upon dates hereafter to be announced.

Security holders are invited to obtain from us copies of the plan and agreement, as all depositors are bound thereby. Many features of much importance to security holders are therein set forth.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin, and its branches in London, Frankfort-on-Main, Bremen, Hamburg, and Munich.

OREGON SHORT LINE
& Utah Northern Ry. Co. Reorganization.

All securities provided for under the above-mentioned Plan of Reorganization must be deposited on or before APRIL 15, 1896, after which date no securities will be received except in the discretion of the Committee and under such penalty as the Committee may impose.

CONSOLIDATED FIVE PER CENT. BONDS and COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS should be deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK or the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON. Holders of unstamped certificates for such bonds should present them at the same depositories to be stamped.

OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN STOCK should be deposited, together with $3 per share, being the first instalment of the assessment of $12 per share, at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON.

UTAH SOUTHERN GENERAL MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS AND UTAH SOUTHERN EXTENSION SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS should be deposited with the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON. Certificates issued on behalf of the Utah Southern Bondholders' Committee should be exchanged at the same depositories for engraved certificates of the Reorganization Committee, **which have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.**

SAMUEL CARR, Chairman,
Ames Building, Boston;
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
GORDON ABBOTT,
GARDINER M. LANE,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York;
HENRY G. NICHOLS,
New-York, Boston, } April 8, 1896. Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern
Consolidated 5 % Bonds
AND
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern
Collateral Trust Bonds.

At a meeting of certificate holders held April 6, 1896, the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated February 20th, 1896, proposed by the General Reorganization Committee, of which Samuel Carr is Chairman, was unanimously approved.

In accordance with this action, all the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bonds and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds heretofore deposited under the Bondholders' Agreements of July 10th, 1894, have now been deposited under the above mentioned Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, subject, however, to the return of such securities to the Bondholders' Committee in case the above mentioned Plan of Reorganization shall not be declared operative, and subject also to the rights of certificate-holders as provided in Section 15 of the Agreement for deposit of Consolidated Bonds and in Section 14 of the Agreement for deposit of Collateral Trust Bonds.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY,
Chairman Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Consolidated Five Per Cent. Bondholders' Committee.
F. S. BANGS,
Chairman Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Collateral Trust Bondholders' Committee.

BOSTON, NEW-YORK, } April 10, 1896.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 11TH, 1896,

Manhattan Trust Company

will occupy temporary offices at

NO. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,

during construction of new building,

Wall Street, corner Nassau,

which will be completed May 1, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:

NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Div. Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock,
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock,

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Norfolk & Western Railroad system, including the Roanoke & Southern Railway Company and the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the Office of the depositary under said Plan, **THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,** 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Holders of the above-mentioned BONDS and STOCKS are hereby notified that their bonds and stocks must be deposited with the depositary above named on or before **APRIL 30TH, 1896,** after which date deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and on such terms as it may impose.

Depositing **BONDHOLDERS** will receive, at the time of deposit, a sum in cash equal to three months' interest on the new First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to be received by them under the Plan.

Holders of **STOCK** of the above classes are further notified that they must pay to the depositary on the terms specified in the Plan, $12.50 per share deposited, of which amount $4 per share deposited must be paid at the time of deposit, $3 on or before June 1st, 1896, $3 on or before July 6th, 1896, and $2.50 on or before August 6th, 1896. In consideration of such payment they will be entitled to receive common stock in the new company to the respective amounts stated in the Plan.

Any further information in connection with the reorganization may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

New-York, April 6th, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
New-York Executive Reorganization Committee.

W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

FOR SALE,
STOCK OF
CONTINENTAL MATCH CO.
ADDRESS
MACY & PENDLETON,
Bankers,
45 Broadway, New-York City.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustee's Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, Feb. 18, 1896.

The Trustee has this day designated, by lot, the following:

11	327	1412	1892	2205	2418	2626	2911
66	347	1435	1912	2284	2435	2640	2995
85	371	1510	1966	2293	2471	2662	3002
99	396	1554	2017	2299	2474	2693	3026
102	426	1560	2047	2327	2477	2725	3034
167	435	1650	2073	2330	2480	2756	3138
170	1320	1691	2088	2362	2484	2784	3145
262	1322	1743	2096	2364	2528	2796	3149
281	1331	1848	2105	2373	2575	2818	3287
315	1385	1884	2176	2412	2594	2838	

as the numbers of the seventy-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Surviving Trustee.

LETTERS OF CREDIT,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL ST., N. Y.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND Commissioners, under the C. L., St. L. & C. consolidated 7 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of Nov. 1, 1895, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 901, 1,037, 700, 457, 1,056, 58, 365, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1896, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

American Tobacco Co. 6% Scrip.

DUE BILLS SIGNED BY NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS TRADED IN.

CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone 337 Broad. 56 BROADWAY.

The Bank of New-York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term, of said court, to be held in Part I., at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 15th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

10 shs Metropolitan Trust Co.
20 shs 9th Avenue R. R. Co.
$15,000 Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. 2½ p. c. Guar. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1905.
25 shs American Natl. Bank, Louisville, Ky.
1 sh N. Y. Society Library, full paid.
(By order of Administrator.)
102 shs Oriental Bank.
(By order of Trustees.)
149 shs Nat. Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs 2d National Bank of Orange, N. J.
21 shs McGall Ives Hat Curling Mach. Co. of N. J.
$6,000 Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. 4 p. c. Gold Guar. Bds.
25 shs Trinidad Asphalt Co.
25 shs Trinidad Asphalt Co.
20 shs Franklin Natl. Bank.
8 shs Oriental Bank.
$10,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
25 shs Guaranty Trust Co.
$10,000 Phil., Reading & N. Eng. R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1942, Aug., 1893, coupons on.
$3,000 Phil., Reading & N. Eng. R. R. Income Bds., Series B, 1952, Oct., '93, Coups. on.
$10,000 Chatt., Rome & Col. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1937.
$14,000 Colonial City Electric R'way Co. 6 p. c. Bds., unpaid coups., Trust Co. receipt.
30 shs Germania Insurance Co.
21 shs 3d National Bank.
5 shs New York Phonograph Co.
$43,000 Kings County Elevated Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1938.
$3,600 Kings County Elevated Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. Scrip Certfs.
14 shs Cataract General Electric Co. (Hypd.).
15 shs New-York & New-Jersey Telephone Co.
$4,000 B. & N. Y. Ferry Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$5,000 42d St., Manhat. & St. Nich. Ave. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
5 shs Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co.
50 shs Standard Oil Trust.
30 shs Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
12 shs Astor Place Bank.
45 shs 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs Playa de Oro Mining Co.
100 shs American Manufacturing Co.
90 shs Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.,
April 13, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1896.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, March 31, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable April 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from April 7th to 15th, inclusive. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES for the Several Executive Departments in Washington During the Year Ending June 30, 1897, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896.—By the 96th Section of the Act of Congress approved January 12, 1895, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for all Envelopes, both plain and printed, to be used "by his own or other departments." Under this authority proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1896, for furnishing such Envelopes as the several executive departments in Washington may require during the year ending June 30, 1897. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Envelopes for the several Executive Departments," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids to be delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above named; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposals, with full specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 23d of April, 1896, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the department, Postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1896. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank form of proposal, with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, March 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, April 20, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing all the ironwork required for the superstructure of five (5) rostrums, in accordance with designs and specifications to be seen and had at this office, including delivery of the same (the ironwork for one rostrum each complete) at the following-named National cemeteries: Camp Butler, near Riverton, Ill.; Baton Rouge, La.; Beaufort, S. C.; Poplar Grove, near Petersburg, Va.; Salisbury, N. C. Delivery desired, if practicable, before June 30, 1896, but bidders will state how soon they can commence and complete delivery, and give bonds in one-fourth the amount of their bid. Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part thereof, or to contract for a less number than named. For blank proposals, and any other information desired, apply here. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Ironwork for Rostrums," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Genl.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of an order, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1895, I, the undersigned, the receiver duly appointed of all the property of the above-named defendant, the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, all the right, title, and interest of said American Steam Boiler Insurance Company of, in, and to the following described property, to wit: 445 shares Pennsylvania Boiler Insurance Co., Common, $50 each, $25 paid in, but $15 returned to holder March 6th, 1891; 400 shares The North River Bank, $30 each; 50 shares Retsof Mining Co., $100 each.

Also the following securities held as collateral on account of loans: 1 Founders share American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Baltimore, $100; 100 shares Pennsylvania Boiler Insurance Co., $50 each, $25 paid in, but $15 returned to holder on March 6th, 1891; 20 shares Beecher, Schenck and Company, $1,000 each; Second Mortgage of Mary P. Schenck and Vincent R. Schenck on property in Jersey City dated March 1st, 1894, for $13,000, with interest at 6 per cent, due March 1st, 1896; 100 shares Pennsylvania Boiler Insurance Co., $50 each, $25 paid in, but $15 returned March 6th, 1891; 30 shares Beecher, Schenck & Co., $1,000 each; $700 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co. 2nd Mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, due July 1st, 1888, two $100 bonds, one for $500, all coupons attached; 147 shares North River Bank, $30 each.—Dated New-York, April 14th, 1896.

HENRY S. WARD, Receiver.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall Street, New-York City.
ap15-2aw2wW&S&ap29

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House in said city and county, on the 28th day of January, 1896.—Present Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice.

In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE COMPANY for a final order dissolving said corporation.—Order to show cause.—On reading and filing the petition of John Benham, Milo M. Belding, Henry D. Fuller, Milo M. Belding, Jr., and John R. Emery, a majority of the Directors of the St. Lawrence Marble Company, duly verified by said Directors, and it appearing that the case is one of those specified in Section 2,419 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it appearing that due notice of the application for this order has been given to the Attorney General of the State of New York,

Now, on motion of Messrs. Putney & Bishop, of counsel for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Daniel G. Thompson, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, on the 29th day of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered that said referee proceed in accordance with the law and practice of this Court and make and file his report thereon with all convenient speed; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein, namely, the 29th day of April, 1896, in the ——, a newspaper published in the City of Albany, and also in The New-York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and also in The New-York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the City of New-York.

Ent. C. H. T., J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for business as Bankers and Commission Merchants, under the firm name of

RICH'D IRVIN & CO.,

No. 2 Wall Street, New-York, April 8, 1896.

JACOB S. WETMORE,
Former partner of Rich'd Irvin & Co., until 1871.
RICHARD IRVIN,
Eldest grandson of the late Richard Irvin, Sr.;
LEONARD L. WETMORE,
Son of Jacob S. Wetmore.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Saale";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia must be directed "per Etruria";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Garrick; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Anerly; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alleghany; at 2 PM for Guadeloupe and De nerara, per steamship Talisman; at 4 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at **3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamer Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamers from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

**Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, and for on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

**Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 10, 1896.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM Spree, Tu., May 5, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., May 12, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM Saale, Sat., May 16, 10 AM
Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM Havel, Tu., May 19, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra, April 18, 10 AM Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM
Fulda, April 25, 10 AM Werra, May 23, 10 AM
Ems, May 2, 10 AM Fulda, May 30, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., General Agents.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

A. Victoria, Apr. 28, 7 AM Normannia, M. 13, 11 AM
Columbia, May 7, 7 AM A. Victoria, May 21, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. PLYMOUTH-LONDON, £4 5s. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 65½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.

Excursion around AFRICA, from H'burg July 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK ..April 15 NEW-YORK ..May 6
PARIS .....April 22 PARIS.....May 13
ST. PAUL .....April 29 ST. PAUL.....May 20

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.

Friesland, April 15, noon Westernland, Ap. 29, noon
Kensington, Ap. 22, noon Southwark, May 6, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, April 18, 10 AM Etruria, May 16, 10 AM
Campania, April 25, 2 P

MAY MANDAMUS MR. FITCH

POLICE BOARD HAMPERED BY REFUSAL TO TRANSFER FUNDS.

Members of the Force Who Used Their Own Money to Secure Evidence Cannot Be Reimbursed Because of the Controller's Action—His Letter to the Commissioners and Their Comments—Committee Appointed to See What Can Be Done.

Controller Fitch sent a communication to the Police Board yesterday, in which he set forth the reasons for his refusal to honor a requisition for $9,416.53, which had been made upon his office by the Police Commissioners, for the purpose of reimbursing policemen who had spent their money in procuring evidence and for the prosecution of criminal complaints during 1895.

The contingent fund for that year, amounting to $11,000, was exhausted long before the end of the year, and in December the Commissioners requested the transfer of $9,416.53 from an unexpended balance of an item in the 1895 appropriation.

Controller Fitch objected to the transfer. This led to a contest before the Mayor and the Board of Estimate between the Controller and Police Commissioner Andrews, who, as Treasurer of the Police Board, represented the department. After a long struggle, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment agreed to the transfer by a vote of 4 to 1, the Controller voting against it.

The Police Board made a requisition for the money so that the officers who had been waiting so long might be reimbursed, but the Controller refused to honor the requisition. In a long communication to the board, he stated his reasons for the refusal. The gist of his communication is as follows:

The requisition for $9,416.53 to which you refer was made pursuant to a transfer alleged to have been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. I believe and have been advised (1) that the Board of Police had no power to incur liabilities which it is proposed to liquidate by means of this requisition, (2) that Section 297 of the Consolidation act, as amended by Chapter 186 of the Laws of 1893, has no application whatsoever to the Police Department, and that the provision of Section 2,041 of said act only relate to transfers from and to appropriations made for the same fiscal year, and (3) that the alleged transfer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would have been invalid in any event by reason of its not having been made by a unanimous vote.

This advice has been given me by one of the ablest lawyers in the branch of law relating to municipal corporations in this city, whose written opinion has been in the hands of the Counsel to the Corporation, and it will be made the subject of a report by me to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at an early meeting.

Under the circumstances, I doubt my power or right to act under the said alleged transfer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or under the requisition of the Board of Police, and shall hope to have the law definitely settled by the Supreme Court.

The facts above stated apply in part also to the request of the Board of Police for transfer of $3,000 to enable the Police Department to purchase bicycles. This matter will also be considered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the same meeting at which I shall present my report in regard to the requisition for $9,416.53.

When the letter of the Controller was read at the meeting of the board the Commissioners became indignant.

President Roosevelt said that, in his opinion, the action of the Controller was simply an effort to prevent the police from enforcing certain laws which Mr. Fitch did not like, and that it amounted to a notice to the police that they must not get evidence against a certain class of criminals.

Commissioner Andrews said: "We are at the end of our rope. Every officer of the city department has done all that he could to square this debt, except the Controller. This is an invitation to take mandamus proceedings next. That must be done by some individual sufferer, as, for instance, Capt. Piedet, who is out $400."

The matter was referred to Commissioners Parker and Andrews to take whatever action is necessary to compel the Controller to honor the requisition of the Police Board.

Mr. Andrews said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the money was needed to reimburse members of the Police Department for money expended by them in procuring evidence against gambling houses, policy shops, dives, and disorderly houses, furnishing meals to prisoners, taking the photographs of criminals, for telephone service, and various other matters.

Mr. Andrews was asked what he supposed the Controller's motive was in withholding the appropriation.

"I have no means of knowing what his motive is," the Commissioner replied, "but I do know what the result will be. It will keep open disorderly houses, gambling dens, and policy shops in this city, for the police officers have got tired of spending their own money without a prospect of getting it refunded."

President Roosevelt said he supposed the Controller was simply doing his small share in hampering the Police Department in their contest with the criminal classes.

It is probable that the Police Commissioners will authorize mandamus proceedings against the Controller.

ACTING CAPTAIN TO BE TRIED.

John McKirvey Charged with Insulting Moses Oppenheimer.

By direction of President Roosevelt Acting Inspector O'Keefe yesterday investigated charges preferred against Acting Captain John McKirvey of the Fifth Street Station. The complainant is Moses Oppenheimer, who lives at 241 East Seventy-first Street.

The charges grew out of the arrest, on Sunday, April 5, of Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, who keeps a café at 156 Second Avenue, on a charge of violation of the excise law.

It was the first Sunday that the Raines law was enforced. Rosenfeld was arrested by Policeman McFall. He was discharged in Essex Market Court the following day. Oppenheimer, who is a friend of the café proprietor, was present when the arrest was made. He went to the station house with Morris Weiskopf to furnish bail for Rosenfeld.

He complained that Acting Captain McKirvey refused to listen to him when he attempted to make an explanation concerning Rosenfeld's arrest. He says the Acting Captain demanded to know who he was.

"I told him I was a citizen, and a witness to the arrest," Oppenheimer said, "and that I had a right to be heard. He said he didn't want any witnesses in the station house, and gruffly ordered me to be put out. The order was not executed, however."

The Acting Inspector entertained the complaint, and Acting Captain McKirvey will be tried before the Commissioners.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS OBJECT.

Opposed to Paying Incompetent Election Officers—Lodging House Law.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday a letter was received from Secretary Pryor of the City Club asking whether it would be proper for the board to oppose Assembly Bill No. 1,145, the purpose of which is to enable election officers whose pay has been withheld because of their failure to comply with the provisions of law, to secure the compensation which they have forfeited. Mr. Pryor adds:

Aside from all other questions involved, I should think that this bill might be considered a direct attempt to destroy the effect of the efforts of your department to secure election officers of a superior grade. Unless considerable publicity is given to this matter the bill in question, with the vitality which always characterizes measures of this kind, will probably become law.

All the Commissioners expressed opposition to the bill. Chief Rodenbough of the Election Bureau was directed to prepare a statement showing the number of election officers who served at the last election, and whose pay was withheld because they did not fully comply with the law.

Mayor Strong sent a communication to the board stating that he would give a hearing on the bill at 1 P. M. to-morrow. The Commissioners will be represented at the hearing.

On the recommendation of Commissioner Andrews, the board decided to retry Sergts. Liebers, Parkerson, Jordan, and McKenna, who were recently reinstated. The Sergeants were accused of taking bribes from Mrs. Thurow, the Lexow witness, while they were attached to the Fifth Street Station. Commissioner Andrews said there was sufficient evidence to place them on trial and investigate the charges.

The board also ordered that the Sergeants be suspended from duty pending their trial. Chief Conlin accordingly suspended them. They will be tried within a week.

Bailey & Gleason of Mercer and Houston Streets sent a letter to the board commending Detectives Caddell and Welch of the Mercer Street Station for the arrest of Walter Price and Emma Lyons, who stole $2,000 from the firm last week. The firm asked permission to make the detectives a present for their clever work. The permission was granted.

Bids for supplying the department with four new patrol wagons and for making alterations and building extensions to the Detective Bureau were opened. The Peter Barret Manufacturing Company was the lowest bidder on the wagons. Its figure was $329.75 for each wagon. John S. Johnson was the lowest bidder on the extensions to the detective office.

Commissioner Andrews reported that the plans for the new station house for the Ninth Precinct, in Charles Street, had been approved.

In connection with this matter, Commissioner Parker brought up a subject relative to the abolishment of the police lodging houses.

Mr. Roosevelt thought the new station house should be built without lodging room, but Commissioner Andrews said it would be advisable not to alter the specifications, as the space could be used for a store room.

"I have much doubt," Mr. Parker said, "as to the legality of the board's action in abolishing the lodging rooms in station houses. Under Section 258 of the Consolidation act, it is the duty of the Board of Police to provide for the lodging of vagrant and indigent persons."

Commissioner Parker explained later that he did not believe it was the intent of the law to compel the Commissioners to provide lodgings at any place but in station houses.

He thought the present system of sending lodgers to the City Lodging House, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, and to the Wayfarers' Lodge, on the west side, was within the law. He said, however, that should these places be discontinued, it would be the duty of the police to provide shelter for lodgers.

NO EXECUTIVE ACTION TAKEN.

Meeting of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission and Its Work.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The regular weekly meeting of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission to-day was devoted to the reading of the reports made by the various members on the sub-topics to which they were individually assigned. No executive action was taken, and the question of sending a member or members abroad to collect information was not discussed. It is not likely that this subject will be taken up for some time, as a mass of matter is expected shortly by the commission from the Venezuelan Minister in Washington, which will undoubtedly prove of much value, consisting, as it does, of certified copies of original documents and a number of maps relating to the disputed territory.

For many years the Venezuelan Government has been collecting material from original sources at Rome, Madrid, The Hague, and London, and these documents, as stated in these dispatches some days ago, are now being translated, under the direction of Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister here. Their bearing on the work of the commission is important, in view of their certified authenticity, and a number of them embrace the full text of papers from which extracts only were given in the British Blue Book presented Lord Salisbury's side of the case.

The commission has received from England a notification that errors existing in the Blue Book would be corrected in an additional publication, which will also present the full text of documents only partially given in the original publication. In addition, Mr. Scruggs, ex-Minister of the United States to Venezuela, and counsel for the Venezuelan Government before the commission, has furnished more material from publication, with maps of the British and Venezuelan possessions, so that the commission has a vast store of material to assist in its deliberations.

UTRECHT STUDENTS' FESTIVAL.

Old-Time Tournament and Masquerade at the University Anniversay.

The University of Utrecht will celebrate its two hundred and sixtieth lustrum this Summer in a manner befitting its age and fame. Not only will the students have their traditional parade, but the old walls and ancient buildings of the old Holland city will look down upon the gayeties and splendors of an old-fashioned tournament. The festivities will begin June 22 with the formal proclamation of the tournament. The next day the city will be grandly decorated and illuminated and the students will have their masquerade procession. In the tourney which follows this, the town will see the same spectacle as seen in 1560 in Vienna. In the procession will be seen Maximilian II. King of Bohemia, (represented by the Earl van Lynden of Sandenburgh,) the Duke of Bavaria, the Prince Elector of Saxony, August I., Ferdinand of the Tyrols, and Charles of Severmarken, each with his fine-ly dressed retinue of nobles and retainers. The festivities will end June 26 with a reception at the Court of King Maximilian.

AMERICAN TOBACCO STOCK DECLINE.

Reports of Threatened Injunctions in Reference to the Scrip.

Activity in stock of the American Tobacco Company yesterday, with falling prices, was accompanied by reports of threatened injunctions to restrain the payment of the scrip dividend of 20 per cent. declared by the Directors. Monday's closing price had been 85. It advanced yesterday to 86½, but the injunction reports in the afternoon depressed it to 84, at which it closed.

After business had ended for the day Secretary Brown of the Tobacco Company said that no notice had been served on the Directors that an injunction would be sought, and that nothing of the kind was expected. Participants in the dividend must be stockholders of record to-day when the books will be closed.

Suspicion developed down town late in the day that the decline in the stock may have been engineered by persons wishing to acquire it as cheaply as possible and yet share in the dividend.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

The Germanic, sailing to-day, will have among her passengers for Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell-Renton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tully Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hooper, James D. Shipman, W. J. Bentley, G. A. Chamberlin, Cecil Clement, the Rev. C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Nicholson, J. S. Ballard, J. J. Culbertson, O. H. Palmer, Dr. J. Frank Poas, and Capt. William Pottinger.

Among those who have been booked to sail by the New-York for Southampton are Mr. and Mrs. John H. Burke, Mrs. Helen F. Brewster, and Miss Frances H. Brewster, Judge N. F. Cleary, Dr. J. S. Doubleday, Mrs. F. O. French and Miss French, Lieut. M. Danby Jones, Prof. Simon Newcomb of the United States Navy, Mrs. T. L. Omativia, Mrs. George R. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Rothschild, and L. Cavendish Taylor.

"Turkles" Found in an Old Valise.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 14.—Hermann Miller, fourteen years old, of 215 Willow Avenue, carried to the Eleventh Street Police Station to-day an old-fashioned valise that he had picked up near Bloomfield Street. When the boy deposited it on the station house floor he said it contained "turkles." When the valise was opened it was found to contain a snapping turtle, an ordinary water turtle, and a land turtle. They were all fastened in with leather straps. There was also a box containing angleworms. This fact leads to the belief that the valise is the property of some fisherman. It will be held for an owner.

Zion and St. Timothy Lectures.

The first of two illustrated lectures for the benefit of the Altar Chapter of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy will be heard to-night in the Parish House, at 333 West Fifty-sixth Street. Jacob Riis is the lecturer, and his subject is "The Children of the Poor." The lecture will begin at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday evening of next week the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the church, will lecture on "Some English Cathedrals."

BROADWAY MEN HEARD

OPPOSITION TO ROUTE SELECTED BY RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

The Plea for the Elm Street Route Is Urged by Mr. Murray and His Supporters—Fear Expressed that Trade Will Be Lost During the Progress of the Work—The Senate Committee Will Report the Commision Bill.

ALBANY, April 14.—J. Archibald Murray of New-York City addressed the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon in favor of amending the New-York City Rapid Transit bill. His amendments provide that Broadway below Fourteenth Street shall be exempted from an underground railroad, and that openings on Broadway below Thirty-fourth Street shall be bridged, so as to allow a continuance of street traffic while the road is being built.

Mr. Murray represents Broadway property owners and merchants. He said the Rapid Transit Board intended to construct the underground railroad on Broadway, not by tunnelling, but by excavating from the surface of the street. The excavation is to be seventy feet in width, extending from house line to house line, so that the entire surface of the street will be torn up. Four separate excavations are to be made. First, the sidewalk on one side of Broadway, then the opposite sidewalk is to be taken up and excavated to a depth of from eighteen to twenty feet. Then two separate independent excavations are to be made at different times in the centre of Broadway, each twenty feet or more in depth.

He stated it was not clear that the Rapid Transit Board intended to bridge these excavations, so as to carry the street traffic. While the plan they have adopted so provides, still their expert engineers publicly state that the way they propose to build the railroad is to furnish no support for traffic. He thought this question should be settled definitely by the Legislature to protect the property-owners. He continued:

The fronts of over 50 per cent. of Broadway buildings must be supported, and the foundations carried down as deep as the proposed excavation for the railroad. This is because the foundations of the buildings are shallower than the tunnel excavation will be. The possible damage to buildings by reason of this excavation in such close proximity to their foundations should be avoided, where, by adopting an equally desirable route between Fourteenth Street, this danger can largely be avoided. On this subject, ex-Mayor Hewitt says that Broadway ought not to be used, unless the exigency is such as admits of no possible alternative.

The damage to abutting property resulting from the taking of vaults should be avoided south of Fourteenth Street, as the Elm Street route is equally desirable. The value of the vaults from Chambers to Fourteenth Street is shown to be about $9,000,000. This loss would be averted by the use of Elm Street.

The loss of rentals resulting from the construction of the railway would be very serious. The annual value of rentals from Chambers Street to Fourteenth Street is $6,000,000. If this is diminished one-half for three or five years, the loss to property owners will be from $9,000,000 to $15,000,000, whereas, if the route be under the sidewalk, the tenant will be evicted by the landlord's failure to supply elevator service, heat, &c., resulting in further damage.

The damage to business will be incalculable. The business from Chambers Street to Fourteenth Street is estimated at $1,000,000,000 per annum. A diminution of one-half in amount of this business for three to five years will result in the ruin of many Broadway business houses, or will drive them to new localities.

The Madison Avenue case is a precedent for the amendment now asked, exempting Broadway, below Fourteenth Street. In 58 Madison Avenue was exempted by the Legislature from an underground railroad after the Rapid Transit Commissioners had located a railroad to run under that street.

Elm Street is equally available for an underground railroad from Fourteenth Street to Chambers Street, and therefore Broadway, between these points, should be exempted. Elm Street is parallel to Broadway, and only about 400 feet easterly therefrom, and, when widened, as intended under the proceedings now pending to that end, will extend from Fourteenth Street to Chambers Street, and will be eighty feet in width. There are no vaults to be damaged, and no valuable buildings where foundations will be endangered. The claim that Elm Street, as well as Broadway, eventually will be needed is unfounded. There is no necessity for an eight-track road; four tracks will move 800,000 people a day. The cost of construction will be lessened by several millions of dollars. The location of Elm Street, in close proximity to Broadway, renders it equally suitable for rapid transit purposes.

These merchants or their representatives were present: William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co.; T. C. Tefft of Tefft, Weller & Co.; J. Howard Sweetser of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.; Arthur Gibb of Mills & Gibb, D. B. Hixon of Hill Brothers, B. H. Herts of Herts Brothers, Hobart J. Park of Park & Tilford, M. J. Belding, Jr., of Belding Brothers; Edward Hatch of Lord & Taylor, H. H. Treadwell of Tiffany & Co., C. M. Dally of Hartley & Graham, Edward Levanaux of Levanaux & Underhill, the Manhattan Savings Institution, represented by George H. Pearsall, Assistant Secretary; Importers and Traders' National Bank, represented by H. H. Powell, Assistant Cashier; Ninth National Bank, Chemical National Bank, represented by Francis Halpin, Assistant Cashier; Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, represented by Mr. Brewster; Hodgman Rubber Company, represented by William E. Wysham; E. E. Taylor, Samuel D. Brewster of Deering, Milliken & Co., William Taylor, proprietor of St. Denis Hotel, and Fred Butterfield & Co., represented by James D. Chandler. Letters from the Central National Bank, M. & J. Sloan, and Brooks Brothers were read in favor of the amendments proposed by Mr. Murray.

William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. argued that if the Rapid Transit Commission carried out its present plans and constructed the line through lower Broadway it would mean millions of dollars less to the merchants along that thoroughfare. Mr. King asked some of the merchants present how the proposed improvement would affect them. They answered that they would lose millions of dollars, most of them stating that their stock would be damaged at least 50 per cent. by the construction of the road as proposed.

J. H. Sweetser argued that the Rapid Transit Commission should look after the interests of the people along Broadway, and change the route so that it would protect the occupants of the buildings, while at the same time it would look after the interests of those who own the property.

Arthur Gibb of Mills & Gibb stated that it was the intention of the merchants of New-York to make that pre-eminent in a commercial way. At the present time New-York was competing against Chicago, St. Louis, and the largest cities of the United States. To construct the proposed route on Lower Broadway would put a stop to any ambitions which the merchants might have to increase their business and thus enable them to contact with the opposing commercial influences of the large cities of the country.

John A. Roosevelt wanted the committee to know that the building of the road on Lower Broadway would be impracticable in many ways. Years ago it had been ascertained that there were many streams flowing through the street beneath the surface. To build the road through them would greatly impair the street and cause nuisances which would interfere not only with business enterprises, but with the completion of the road.

Seth Low, one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, thought the people who had appeared before the Cities Committee to argue for an amendment to the rapid transit act were much too late. The matter of establishing a route for the system had been thought of carefully by practical men, who after thirteen months' consideration had come to the conclusion that Broadway furnished the most feasible route through which to construct the road. Elm Street had been spoken of, but to use that street would be impracticable. The merchants who appeared for the amendment to-day in after years would regret it if the commission should now change its line and adopt Elm Street instead of Broadway, as had been proposed by some. Years from now the merchants on Broadway will come to the conclusion that Broadway offered the only feasible route, as it would bring thousands of dollars into their pockets. No doubt the people who wanted the bill amended would suppose as others did years ago the building of cable or horse car lines along Broadway. Time had proven, however, that the establishment of a cable system was the best thing that could have happened to Broadway or its merchants.

A. P. Bordman, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, argued against any amendments, stating that it would be in the nature of a disgrace if the Legislature should come in now and propose a change to an adopted system thought out by hard-working Commissioners, selected with great care. There was one reason, and an all-prevailing one, why Broadway should be chosen, and that was that if any other route should be accepted than a route through that street it would be impossible to get a company to bid for the proposed franchise. The commission had solved a great problem, and it was unreasonable now to propose to override their acts. The Commissioners should be left alone strictly in their arduous duties, as there was no complaint against them for what they had done. Just so sure as the Legislature should change any of the work of the commission there would be more excitement over it in New-York than over anything in recent years. The road should be built in Broadway, and that as quickly as possible.

J. A. Murray then asked permission to give a few other points in favor of the amendments. It was proposed to ask the Legislature to change the present intention of the Rapid Transit Commission in order that the rights of Broadway merchants might be protected. The merchants would have gone to the Supreme Court if the Supreme Court had power in the premises. The Legislature was the first power to enact the rapid transit law, and only to the Legislature could the merchants come who wanted a change of route. There had not been a word said against the adoption of the proposed Elm Street route.

Here Mr. Murray was interrupted by Mr. Boardman, who stated that Mr. Murray had once spoken and ought not to be allowed to speak again.

Mr. Davidson of the committee protested against Mr. Boardman running the committee. This closed the hearing.

The committee decided to report the bill favorably as it was prepared by the Rapid Transit Commission and without the Murray amendments.

HONDURAN SCHEME FOR CLARENCE.

The Dethroned Chief to be Reinstated Against Nicaragua.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 7.—The Bonilla Government of Honduras, in sheer hopelessness of affecting any sort of permanent alliance with Nicaragua, is initiating a scheme looking to the freeing of the Mosquito territory from Nicaraguan control and restoring Chief Clarence, who was deposed about two years ago, under a Honduranean protectorate. The idea is to deprive Nicaragua of free access to the Atlantic that the possession of Mosquito gives, and thus confine her to the San Juan outlet, which will be monopolized by the canal, if that project is ever carried out. The effect would be practically to make Nicaragua as essentially a Pacific State as Salvador, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile.

Chief Clarence, who is still here in anxious idleness, "knows nothing of the project." Of course this may be so. While not inferring any doubt of his honesty of purpose and faith in the ultimate justice of the compensation that Great Britain owes him, and will doubtless pay, still it is to be remembered that even if he did—or does—know anything about the designs of Honduras for her own immediate and his incidental benefit, he is not likely to say so. Any hope of information from that source must be given up.

Meanwhile, presuming that there is any truth in the rumor, it is an interesting matter for speculation whether the British Government would allow Clarence to resume his chieftainship. That might bring her into collision with Nicaragua. On the other hand, is Clarence virtually a prisoner here, and unable to take his chances if Honduras invites him to do so? These are questions that are being casually discussed among the small section of people here who take any interest at all in Central American politics.

The friends of the genial and bright Indian chief, or "Prince," would like nothing better than to see him restored to the throne of his half-savage ancestors, and there are not a few who would willingly follow him to Honduras and take up arms in his favor.

EIGHT WEEKS WITH BROKEN SKULL

Little Luke Somers Injured Himself with a Hammer.

JERSEY CITY, April 14.—A remarkable case of injury was developed in this city to-day, the sufferer being Luke Somers, four and a half years old, whose parents reside at 663 Grand Street.

The child complained of pains in his head four weeks ago, but owing to his age he could give no details. He said, "My head hurts me," and that was about all he could tell. Mrs. Somers applied the usual home remedies for headache, but the pains continued. Finally, the child's eyes became affected. He seemed to be growing cross-eyed.

The parents took the boy to the City Hospital yesterday to have his eyes examined. The physicians soon discovered that the boy's skull had been fractured. An operation was found necessary. The skull was trephined and several pieces of bone were removed.

How the child was injured is more or less of a mystery. The boy's father says that several weeks before he complained of pains in his head the boy was lying on the floor playing with a hammer and let the hammer fall on his head with considerable force. He cried at the time, but soon got over it. When the lad complained of pains in his head the parents did not think of connecting the two incidents.

The surgeons consider the case remarkable owing to the time that the boy went about with a fractured skull. He is doing well to-day, and will recover.

FOLGER REASSIGNED TO DUTY.

The Department's Action Regarded as a Vindication of the Commander.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—That Commander William Folger, United States Navy, has been restored to the good graces of the Navy Department was shown to-day by the issue of an order assigning him to duty as Inspector of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich.

Commander Folger was recently accused of a too close connection with the Harvey Steel Company while Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance. His deposition was read in a suit concerning this alleged connection, and he gave verbal testimony before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on the subject to the effect that he did not enter the employ of the company while Chief of the bureau, and that his connection with it subsequently was during a period when he was on leave of absence.

The assignment of Commander Folger to duty practically amounts to a vindication. He will succeed Commander W. W. Mead, who has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard as equipment officer. The changes will be made April 30.

Condition of the Rice Market.

Inquiry for domestic rice has improved in the last week, and grades from ordinary to fancy are regarded with attention by purchasers. Transactions are not large, but, being frequent, holders take encouragement, and the outlook is considered promising. Reports from the South note quiet prevailing on the Atlantic coast, and fair movement in the Southwest, with advance of full one-quarter of a cent on prime to choice grades. Foreign styles are in better request for both Java and Japan styles. Carolina crop movement to date shows: Receipts, cleaned, 52,795 barrels; sales, 48,825 barrels. Louisiana crop movement to date shows: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 1,165,880 sacks; last year, 734,775 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 243,885 barrels; last year, 193,809 barrels.

Never Changed Their Habit.

From The Troy Times.

Two prominent business men of this city, exempt firemen, were discussing recently the rapidity with which each could don his clothing after arising in the morning. It was developed by the conversation that both still continued the practice of leaving their garments for the day in the same precise order and convenient place to which they had become accustomed while answering the midnight alarm during their service as members of the Troy Fire Department. Said one: "It is simply a habit in my case, but a habit I persist in, and I lay every garment in the order in which I intend to put it on, so that in the deepest darkness I would not be at all confused." The other ex-fireman said that he not only placed his clothing in the same order as when he "ran with the masheen," but he also had his pair of rubber boots standing by his bed every night.

Prof. Crouch Improving.

From The Baltimore American, April 13.

Prof. Francis Nicholls Crouch, who has been quite ill, continues to improve. A number of friends called to see him yesterday, and he conversed freely with them. He felt so much better that he spoke of being able to leave the house to-day, and also said he expected to attend the concert at Hazazer's Hall to-morrow night, which will be given for his benefit. Of course, he is mistaken in his belief about his condition, as his physician will not allow him to leave his room for some time yet, even under the most favorable circumstances. The arrangements are about complete for the concert, and it is expected to be very successful.

THE TWO COLUMBIA CREWS

WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY EIGHT HAS BEEN RAGGED THUS FAR.

Handicapped by Absence of the Veterans in the Early Work, by Bad Weather and a Lack of Facilities for Coaching—The Two New Men Do Not Come Up to the Two Who Have Retired from the Shell.

The Columbia crews, university and freshman, have now been rowing on the Harlem River nearly every day for four weeks. Albert Putnam, '97, who, owing to his lack of weight and strength, only made a substitute's position on last year's 'Varsity crew, has been doing the coaching, and expects to continue in this position until Walter B. Peet shall relieve him. He does not appear satisfied with the work accomplished nor with the quality of the material. The old men, he says, are not half so finished in their stroke as they were at this time last year, nor do they pull so fast a stroke. The new men are fairly large, and pretty strong, but are unsteady. One day they will pull a stroke that might pass in a crowd, but the next day they are way off form.

Last week the boat went out daily, manned as follows: Pierrepont, stroke; Longacre, 7; Carter, 6; Hobdy, 5; Capt. Prentice, 4; Campbell, 3; McDonald, 2, and Presspick, bow. As a crew, they hang too long on the reach, are slow on the recover, and poor on their blade-work. Guy Richards, who coached the men one day last week, spent the whole afternoon trying to correct these faults. He was successful in a measure. "Fred." Bill, last year's coxswain, also worked over these points one afternoon. Three or four other graduates have been watching the men, and though they say very little, they do not seem very jubilant over the work.

Coach Putnam attributes a great deal of this to the handicaps the crew has had from the beginning. First, but three veteran oarsmen turned out at the first call—Prentice, Longacre, and Pierrepont. A month and a half later, Carter and Presspick decided to try again, and, only a couple of weeks ago Hobdy came out. If these six men had all rowed in the machines throughout the entire season, they would have been of very great assistance in developing the new men, to say nothing of improving their own condition. Columbia lacked a tank for preliminary work. Its absence is felt more than ever this year, owing to the new material it was necessary to train. The candidates were also hindered in their indoor work by the poor ventilation and draughts in the gymnasium.

Since the eight has been on the Harlem, with the exception of two or three days, the weather has been miserable for rowing. At times it has been so cold that the men's hands were thoroughly chilled and their feet made numb, making it impossible to do anything like decent rowing. The coach has been handicapped by lack of a launch, and has been compelled to coach from a pair-oared gig rowed by the substitutes, which with difficulty kept within hailing distance of the crew.

Now, however, that good weather seems to have set in, and a good, fast launch, the Sindbad, has been secured, Mr. Putnam hopes to set things to rights again in very short order. Last week a megaphone was secured to assist in the coaching.

Speaking of the men as they are to-day, a gentleman identified with Columbia rowing matters, said: "The old men are a very good lot, as they proved in last year's race. Thus far, however, they do not seem to have progressed as far as they had gone at this time last year. They are very much off in their blade work, but perhaps this is due to the fact that the strangers in the boat often spoil the swing, and thus throw off the whole crew. The new men are in as good form as they did last year.

"Are bound to improve, and, with Peet to "Of the new men, it is hard to speak definitely. Campbell's bad points are that he rolls his shoulders, swings too far on the reach, is somewhat slow on the recover, and is not particularly quick in his out-board work. He used to row a great deal with an ordinary rowing-club crew, on the Mississippi. There he acquired faults hard to correct. His experience and strength, however, make him quite a valuable man. Macdonald is very strong, but unsteady. He is slow on the recover, hangs far too long on the overreach, and gets his oar out of the water badly. He is willing to learn, however, and he tries hard enough.

"Although it is, perhaps, unfair to compare these men with those whose places they must fill, it may be interesting to do so. 'Ham' Fish is 6 feet 2 inches in height; Campbell is 5 feet 11 inches. Fish weighed more, and was considered by many experts to be the best oar in last year's boat; Campbell is new at the Columbia stroke, and is not so powerful as his predecessor. Macgregor is 6 feet 2½ inches in height; Macdonald is 6 feet. As regards abilities, the men at this time of the year are on a par. The other candidates, Shoup, McLeod, and Hall, have a great deal to learn."

The freshmen rowed in the boat last week in this order: Bigelow, broke; Ilsley, 7; Oddie, 6; Waterman, 5; Tilt, 4; Chao, 3; Van Wagenen, 2; Henderson, bow.

Their work is very unsatisfactory. They do not work half hard enough, their coach says, and seem to think they are too good to work. Their most glaring fault is the length of time they hang on the overreach.

Both crews are quartered at the Macy villa, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. There they have breakfast and dinner every day except Saturdays, when they eat three meals at the house. After their two and a half or three hours' practice on the water, they run from the boathouse, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and the Harlem, to their quarters, a distance of about two miles. As they have to climb two very steep hills, the benefit they derive from the run is great. Every night before retiring they do breathing exercises, and in the morning they do a few gymnastics.

Debt Paid After Forty Years.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The following advertisement appeared in Friday's Sun:

Information wanted of John Weaver, who about forty years ago was in the grocery business on the northeast corner of Gough and Eden Streets, and subsequently enlisted in the United States Navy. Address N. Lynch, 933 Hopkins Avenue East.

Mr. Nicholas Lynch, who inserted the advertisement, states that for nearly forty years he had been looking for Mr. Weaver to settle a bill contracted before the civil war.

"At the time the bill was contracted," said Mr. Lynch, "Mr. Weaver was engaged in the grocery business at Gough and Eden Streets. At the breaking out of the war I was appointed master sailmaker on the old Albany. Weaver about that time closed out his business and enlisted on the same ship as a fireman. Our positions in rank being different, I saw very little of him, and money on board ship being almost an unknown quantity, I could not pay him. At the close of the war, I understand, he was transferred to another ship, and I returned to Baltimore.

"Many times during these years I have thought I could find him, but all efforts proved useless until the advertisement was put in The Sun. Friday morning a young man called upon me regarding the advertisement. He stated he was Weaver's son, and that his mother was living at 1,310 East Monument Street, so called me. Mrs. Weaver and found she was the widow of my friend. She knew nothing of the bill I owed her husband, and was very grateful for the money. I am growing old, and did not care to remember that I owed a man money for food received in my younger days. Mr. Weaver, his widow tells me, died at sea from yellow fever very soon after the war."

A Murderer Under Parole.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—The Court of Pardons this afternoon paroled John Somers, the Grand Army man who killed a policeman in Atlantic City in 1879. Somers was sentenced to be hanged, but in 1881 the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Two weeks ago a number of prominent citizens and veterans of Atlantic City called upon Gov. Griggs and pleaded for Somers's pardon. The Governor laid the case before the Court of Pardons, with the above result.

Signed by Gov. Griggs.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Governor Griggs signed the following bills to-day: Validating all proceedings granting trolley franchises excepting in those cases where the proceedings are now a matter of litigation; making it a misdemeanor to solicit candidates for office to buy picnic and social tickets, &c.; repealing the mandatory clause of the State aid stone road law. The Governor also signed a batch of less important bills.

BALLOT MACHINE WORKED WELL.

Sing Sing Officials Deny Stories to the Contrary.

In refutation of the published statement that at the recent election in Sing Sing a number of votes were lost to the Democrats by the imperfect working of the Myers ballot machines, which were used during the election, it is stated by the persons controlling the machines that the mistakes were not due to that cause, but were the result of the Town Clerk failing to cover the first row of buttons on the machines, which were not intended to be used. They claim that the published report was misleading, and in support of this assertion have furnished the following for publication:

Myers American Ballot Machine Company,
Rochester, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: We have read with much regret several unfounded newspaper criticisms of the operation of the ballot machines in our recent election, held on March 31, last. It is due to all that we should say that there is no evidence to show that the machines did not record every vote correctly, just as it was cast by each voter. In elections under all systems there is usually a difference between the tally sheet number of names and the actual vote cast, due to the voters omitting or "scratching" names. It is claimed, with some correctness, that several Democratic Party workers instructed their friends to push in the knobs of Column No. 1, while, in fact, the Democratic ballot was as usual, in Column No. 2, thereby voting the vacant column, No. 1, thus wasting such votes. This is claimed by many as the principal cause of the larger falling off of votes this year as compared with last year. The erroneous instruction was doubtless due to the mistaken supposition that the unused Column No. 1 was hidden or covered, as is sometimes done, and that therefore the second column would appear as the first column.

Our district was very much enlarged by reducing the number from eight to four, therefore using, instead of eight machines, as last Fall, only four machines this Spring. This, in connection with our complex ticket, covering twenty-six candidates for each party and twelve knobs on questions for and against highway appropriations and for and against license, which was intensely contested, doubtless led many to neglect and even refrain from casting a party ballot in their eagerness to get in a large license vote.

These contributing causes were in no wise due to any fault in the machines, and this board is confident that, with the experience thus gained by all parties, our elections in the future will be as faultless and as highly satisfactory as was last Fall's election, in which the machines were used.

GILBERT M. TODD,
Supervisor.

THOMAS LEARY,
PIERRE REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM G. VALENTINE,
Justices of the Peace.
ROBERT T. DENNIS,
Town Clerk.

SING SING, N. Y., April 13, 1896.

NOT TO BE HARMED BY CONFESSION

An Ohio Judge's Effort to Protect Accused Persons.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

As a result of the experience of Judge Walter C. Ong on the criminal bench, a bill was introduced into the Legislature at Columbus a short time ago by Representative Bloch, providing that the testimony given before a Coroner in cases of homicide and the like shall be declared incompetent testimony in a trial in the criminal court. The bill was drawn up by Judge Ong shortly after Frank Klaric was convicted of manslaughter. During this trial the Prosecutor used as his most effective argument the confession made by Klaric before Coroner Arbuckle.

At the time Judge Ong objected strenuously to the admission of such testimony, but Prosecutor Strimple brought forth a Supreme Court decision on the subject, and the testimony was admitted. To prevent a recurrence of this Judge Ong had this bill introduced.

The bill provides that if any person charged with homicide is taken before the Coroner for examination and wherein statements or declarations are made before the Coroner, whether in writing or otherwise, these statements shall not be admissible in evidence against such person when put on trial under indictment for such offense. The bill is to take effect upon its passage.

Judge Ong spoke in reference to his bill as follows: "Under the Constitution of the State of Ohio the prisoner cannot be compelled to open his mouth. The law presumes him to be innocent until it is proved that he is guilty. The Criminal Code even provides that the accused is not required to testify, and that the State cannot presume upon his guilt because of this refusal to testify. The Prosecutor cannot even refer to this refusal.

"A man charged with such a crime as I have named is usually hustled before the Coroner even before he has time to get an attorney. It is explained to him that he need not answer any questions which

TO PUNISH THE GUILTY

LLOYDS OFFER SERVICES AGAINST INSURANCE SWINDLERS.

Thirty Legitimate Companies in New-York Take Fire Risks Under the System—Its Successful Growth in England—Some of the Leading Business Men Who Are Interested in the Associations—Extinction of Fraudulent Concerns Promised.

The recent exposure of the insurance swindlers who have been operating on forged Lloyds charters has led a great many persons to believe that the entire Lloyds system was involved, that all the Lloyds companies are worthless, if not fraudulent. As a matter of fact, the Lloyds system of fire insurance is as strong and sound to-day as ever it was. The system is no more to be held accountable for the swindles that have been perpetrated in its name than the stock company system is to be held accountable for the "wildcat" and "underground" insurance frauds that spring up every now and then. Nor is the soundness of the legitimate Lloyds doing business in this city any more affected by the "fake" Lloyds than the big stock companies are affected by the frauds perpetrated in the name of the old-line system.

There is not the slightest connection or sympathy between the reputable Lloyds and the swindling concerns that have paraded under the guise of Lloyds associations. In fact, no one is more interested in securing the punishment of men guilty of insurance frauds than the persons connected with the honest Lloyds. This is strongly emphasized by the fact that a number of Lloyds officials have been in consultation with Assistant District Attorney Battle, who has charge of the prosecutions against the alleged insurance swindlers. The Lloyds people have told Mr. Battle that they were prepared to aid him in every way, both by placing their time and money at his disposal, in order to secure the facts necessary to the conviction of criminals.

Though the Lloyds system of insurance has been in successful operation for more than 200 years in England, and forms one of the bulwarks of insurance there, it has been practiced here only for a few years, and is still but slightly understood by most persons.

The Lloyds plan of fire insurance was first introduced in this country on a considerable scale between 1890 and 1892. In England it was the first system of insurance known. A number of shipowners who were in the habit of meeting, in 1688, at a coffee house kept by Edward Lloyd, in Tower Street, London, put up a blackboard in the place, on which the persons desiring insurance would write their names, the name of the vessel, cargo, and destination, and other necessary information. Under this description, the other merchants, as insurers, would write the proportion of the risk they were willing to assume. For this insurance the owner of the vessel paid a stipulated premium. The system grew very rapidly, and soon achieved such proportion that larger rooms were taken, devoted exclusively to the business.

Its standing in England is as high to-day as that of any other form of insurance, and its strength here in New-York is illustrated by the class of men who are directly interested in it as officers and underwriters of the various reputable Lloyds. The list includes such men as Gov. Levi P. Morton, ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Senator Warner Miller, John Jacob Astor, Howard and Edwin Gould, W. E. D. Stokes, John Gibb of Mills & Gibb, William J. Quinlan, Jr., cashier of the Chemical National Bank, Charles R. Flint, John H. Starin, Howard Carroll, J. Seaver Page, ex-Congressman John G. Shumaker, William Barbour of Barbour Brothers, the big thread manufacturers; Col. A. F. Soper, President of the Pintsch system of car lighting; Joseph H. Moore, President of the Monitor Iron Works; H. C. F. Koch, the dry goods merchant; William R. Grace, G. Griswold Tefft of Tefft, Weller & Co., and George C. Clark of the same firm; Howard Gibb, of F. Loeser & Co., the big Brooklyn dry goods merchants; John Claflin, President of the H. B. Claflin Dry Goods Company; Samuel Untermyer, of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall; Alfred B. Scott, of Scott & Bowne, Vernon H. Brown, of the Cunard Steamship Company; J. H. Flagler, of the Standard Oil Company; Alexander McCurdy, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; E. C. Congress, Vice President of the National Tube Works; Charles W. Drake, Treasurer of the Rio Grande and Western Railroad Company; Addison H. Cammack, C. C. Shayne, the furrier; E. M. Knox, the hatter, George H. Morgan, of Enoch Morgan's Sons' Company, manufacturers of Sapolio; James Matthews, the Brooklyn dry goods merchant; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, and a large number of others.

All of these men are connected with one or the other of the legitimate Lloyds, of which there are about thirty, as "underwriters"—that is, insurers. They went into the business of insuring each other and the public generally against fire losses, because there are not enough stock companies in existence to furnish all the insurance that is necessary to cover the buildings and stocks of merchandise in this city.

Even as it is, with the Lloyds in full operation, there are hundreds of business concerns and manufacturing enterprises that cannot get enough insurance.

Under the insurance law of this State no stock company is allowed to insure any one place for more than 10 per cent. of its capital stock and surplus. As a matter of business prudence, no company will ordinarily carry more than $20,000 on one risk. Even as it is, with the limitations placed on single risks, the danger to insurance companies is tremendous, as shown by President Moore of the Home Life Insurance Company. In an interview on the necessity for better fire-fighting facilities, Mr. Moore said that the big stock companies of this city, strong as they are, and much as they limit their underwriting, would be bankrupted if a fire should sweep through the wholesale dry goods district, where over $600,000,000 worth of insurance is being carried.

The "underwriters at Lloyds," as they are termed, enter an individual liability agreement for the purpose of engaging in the fire insurance business. They transact their business through a manager, who is vested with a power of attorney. Any number of men may be parties to the agreement. The average is about twenty. Each man stipulates in the articles under which the Lloyds is operated that he will be responsible for a certain fixed sum on any one risk. The amount of the responsibility on the property insured appears on the policy.

Any man who takes out a policy may satisfy himself at a glance of the strength of the Lloyds that carries him. The policy is really an underwriter's bond, under the terms of which the underwriters agree to pay the losses sustained by the assured according to the conditions as stipulated in the standard form of policy adopted under the laws of the State of New-York. The policy is the same as that issued by the stock companies.

The thing that above all others made the operations of the swindlers possible was Article LVII. of the insurance law. This law was passed in 1892, and signed by the Governor on May 18, 1892. At that time a strong fight was made on the Lloyds by the stock companies, and an act was introduced wiping them out of existence. After a long hearing before the Insurance Committee of the Senate a compromise was finally reached by which the formation of Lloyds was prohibited in the future, but the companies in existence at the time were left undisturbed.

The passage of this act of course made the Lloyds in existence at the time very valuable, and it was this that led to the forging of charters.

It is said that Assistant District Attorney Battle has information that will lead to the absolute wiping out of every one of the fraudulent Lloyds, and the stain of suspicion will be wiped away from the legitimate concerns.

Whisky from Potatoes.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A new demand for potatoes is opening to the farmers of Waupaca. As is well known, potatoes have been a drug on the market ever since last Fall, ranging in price from 5 to 10 cents a bushel. R. J. Matthias, with whom, it is understood, are associated other Manawa men, is back of a scheme by which they can be turned to profitable account. They have purchased machinery and have begun work on a large whisky distillery which will be devoted exclusively to the distillation of potato whisky. Little of the "poteen," as the Irish call it, has ever been made in this country. A considerable quantity is imported, paying a heavy duty. The plant at Manawa will cost about $5,000, and is expected to be ready for active operation by June 1. It will be so arranged that during the Summer, when potatoes are not in a condition for use, grain can be used.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Down-Town Property Sold—Details of the Auction Offerings.

Messrs. Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have bought for G. H. Gossler from the Duyckinck estate the property at 9 and 11 Old Slip, 68 Water Street, and 102 Pearl Street. This property forms part of the Evert A. Duyckinck estate, and has been in the family about 130 years. It is T-shaped, containing over 4,000 square feet, with a front of 38.3 on Old Slip, 19.2 on Water Street, and 18.7 on Pearl Street. Four-story old brick warehouse and store buildings are on the plot.

Mr. John R. Foley has sold for Mrs. Pierce to Mrs. Lillian McGoyern, at $35,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 160 West Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.

Mr. W. D. Rusher has sold for Mrs. Vandervoort the three-story dwelling 131 West Ninety-third Street, 18.9 by 55 by 100.

Great complaint is made by persons engaged in building operations above the Harlem River because of the failure of the city authorities to allow Superintendent Constable of the Building Department the sum of $1,500 to enable him to hire quarters in some convenient location in the upper wards. The reasons for having an office there were stated when the application was first made. Great delays are caused by the present condition of affairs. Most of the plans for new buildings come from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and the applicants have to make long journeys to the office, at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, in order to have them passed upon. Nearly all of these plans, moreover, are for simple forms of construction, calling for small dwellings of brick or wood. No great amount of ability is required to pass on their sufficiency, and a competent deputy stationed above the Harlem River could render his decision almost at once on nine-tenths of all that are apt to be presented. As it is now, these plans go into the general hopper at the main office, and have to await their turn with the plans for the more pretentious structures down town, which call for the exercise of much engineering and other skill and calculation. The avoidable delays are a great drawback to the development of the region above the Harlem River.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to David Keene, at $12,800, the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling 309 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, between Eighth and Edgecombe Avenues, 17 by 99.11. To E. A. Wise, at $13,000, he sold the similar dwelling 329 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. To Maggie C. Smith, at $25,900, he sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 43 West Ninetieth Street, north side, 401 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8. To James E. Dougherty, at $12,500, he sold the four-story brick tenement 533 East Eleventh Street, north side, 395.4½ feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, and to Mrs. Anna C. Keane, at $12,000, the adjoining similar building 535 East Eleventh Street. To Christopher Burns, at $10,000, he sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling 361 East Tenth Street, north side, 230.5 feet east of Avenue B, 20.11 by 94.9½. To Mrs. Anna C. Keane, at $15,750, he sold 169 Suffolk Street, west side, 126 feet south of Houston Street, 24.0¾ by 100.8½ by 24.0½ by 100.8, with three-story and basement brick tenement in front and five-story brick tenement in rear.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob Engel, at $4,000, the two-story and basement frame dwelling 306 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 83 feet east of Second Avenue, 17 by 66.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to Henry Held, at $18,400, the five-story brick flat 219 West Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. William Kennelly sold to Henry Elfers, at $24,550, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 337 East Tenth Street, north side, 95 feet west of Avenue B, 25 by 94.9. To George Grau, at $20,000, he sold the four-story brick and stone flat 65 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 255 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 30 by 99.11.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to George B. McEntyre, at $26,000, the five-story brick flat 115 West Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.8½. To the plaintiff, Sophia Gruenstein, at $17,350, he sold the five-story brick tenement 407 Cherry Street, 25 by 84.9 by 25 by 86.8, and to John Reilly, at $5,000, he sold the lot 25 by 100.5 on the north side of Sixty-fourth Street, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

In the Exchange Room on Liberty Street Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold to E. Kempner, at $10,500, the four-story brick tenement 524 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, and to Robert J. Armstrong, at $9,450, the two frame dwellings at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, each 18 by 75.7½.

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REPUBLICANS AT ODDS

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Six Distinct Divisions in the Party on State and National Politics—McKinley and Reed Both Have Friends Who Want to See Them Nominated for President—The Gubernatorial and Senatorship Contests Also Split the Organization.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 14.—According to reports from excellent Republican authority, there is war to the knife in the party in Connecticut, and it is of such a split-up character that the warring groups are divided into these factions: The Fessenden element, the Platt crowd, the McKinley shouters, the Reed boomers, the Cookeites, and the Porter men.

Under the first classification are the Republicans who believe that Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, the Connecticut member of the Republican National Committee, should succeed United States Senator Orville H. Platt, whose successor is to be chosen by the General Assembly that meets in Hartford in January, 1897. Under the Fessenden banner also are such Republican leaders as Allan W. Paige of Bridgeport, ex-Speaker of the Dead-lock General Assembly, and a number of the State Central Committee; Herbert E. Benton of this city, present Chairman of the State Central Committee and School Fund Commissioner; O. R. Fyler of Torrington, a State Central Committeeman and ex-Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut; George P. McLean of Hartford, ex-United States District Attorney of Connecticut; Senator William H. Marigold of Bridgeport, and Austin Brainard of Hartford, ex-Gov. Bulkeley's private secretary. Three in this group are out for the position of Chairman of the State Central Committee, Benton having announced his intention to retire from the Chairmanship at the State Convention in this city April 22. The three are Paige, Fyler, and Brainard. They are as keen politicians as the State holds.

The Platt followers are those who are in favor of Senator Platt succeeding himself. There having been a question raised recently to the effect that Senator Platt had not definitely announced whether he would like to return to the United States Senate, his son, Judge James P. Platt of Meriden, over his own name set at rest all doubt on this point by declaring publicly that his father desired to go back to Washington at the expiration of his present term. The Fessenden and Platt men are contesting every inch of political ground in the State. It is the hottest battle that Connecticut Republicans have looked upon in years. Platt is strong with the Republican farmer, and it is believed by his backers that the country representatives, as distinguished from the legislators from the large towns, will be for him. Fessenden is popular with the politicians. His office of Speaker of the last House of Representatives extended his influence also among the countrymen in the Republican Party.

The McKinley and Reed factions have entered into an earnest fight for the twelve delegates from Connecticut to the St. Louis Convention. No one can tell at this time which side is in the lead. The strife for the nomination of United States Senator has a great deal to do with the McKinley-Reed contest. For instance, Fessenden is a pronounced Reed man, and has repeatedly spoken in favor of the Maine Presidential candidate. Benton is for Reed, too. One can find good Republican authority for the statement that nearly the Fessenden contingent is for Reed, including some of the Platt men. Among the latter might be mentioned Congressman N. D. Sperry, from the Second Connecticut District, who is a pronounced Reed man, he repeatedly stating publicly that with New-England having a candidate to present to the National Convention, it was the duty of New-England's delegation to support its favorite son.

Fessenden is doing a great deal more work in Connecticut for the furtherance of the Reed campaign than the Platt men are doing for McKinley. The one man in Connecticut who is continually shouting for McKinley is John A. Porter of Hartford, editor and proprietor of The Hartford Post. His paper and he, too, in all gatherings where he can push along the McKinley boom, never misses an opportunity to put in a word for McKinley. He is recognized as the head and front of the McKinley movement in Connecticut. He had a big Republican club in Hartford called after Ohio's National candidate, much to the chagrin of the Reed men of that city.

An incident happened on the occasion of the visit of Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey to Hartford last week as the special guest of Mr. Porter and the McKinley Club that shows how closely Porter is watching for evidences of McKinley popularity in Connecticut. On the day of Gov. Griggs's visit, the State League of Young Men's Republican Clubs had a meeting in Hartford to choose delegates to the National Convention. The leaders of that gathering were invited to the McKinley Club banquet to meet Gov. Griggs. Mr. Porter was there to welcome them. Everybody present regarded the event as a McKinley demonstration, and Porter was delighted to see the smooth way all things were going. In marched a number of the league delegates to the banquet room. Porter met them, and for the first time noticed the Reed buttons in their coat lapels. He was amazed, and immediately called attention to the decorations in honor of the Maine man.

That same banquet, by the way, was the cause of a sharp letter from Porter to Gov. Coffin. The latter had been invited to the banquet, and, according to Porter, agreed to be on hand. When it became noised about throughout the State that the whole affair, including the presence of Gov. Griggs and Gov. Coffin, would take on something in the nature of a McKinley boom, Gov. Coffin decided to cut the McKinley Club banquet entirely and go to Waterbury to attend a Grand Army celebration that same night. He therefore merely received Gov. Griggs at the capital and then hied himself off to Waterbury by special train. Porter was furious when he learned that Gov. Coffin had decided not to attend the club banquet. He immediately wrote a two-column review of the circumstances, the purport of the long statement being to prove that Gov. Coffin was lacking in Gubernatorial courtesy to a visiting Governor, and that he also failed to keep the promise that he made to go to the banquet. The whole thing finally resolved itself into a question of veracity between Gov. Coffin and Porter, and is still the subject of much hot debate in Republican circles, Porter being generally commended for his nerve in sailing into the Governor of the State, and Gov. Coffin for his diplomacy and cutting loose from what many labeled a McKinley boom.

The Cookeites and Porter men are those who, through all the warfare going on over Presidential delegations and the United State Senatorship, have managed to keep in view the Gubernatorial issue. Cooke is the present Lieutenant Governor and resides at Berkhamsted. He wants to be Governor, and there is a Republican element in the State who would like to see him nominated. He is a nice man, but has not cut any great figure as a statesman as yet. He presided over the Senate during the last session of the General Assembly, but there was nothing brilliant about his management of the Senatorial body. It was commonplace. He seems, in the opinion of those who favor his nomination, to be quite strong with the agricultural people of the State.

Porter would like to be Governor of Connecticut, and if McKinley gets the majority of the delegates from Connecticut it will add Porter in his Gubernatorial hunt, for it will be taken as an indication of his influence and shrewdness as a political leader. He had nearly 100 votes in the State Convention that selected Coffin for Governor, and the Porter men to-day say that if Porter had not instructed his men in that convention to vote for Coffin when he did Coffin would not to-day be the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth. The story narrated nowadays in connection with the campaign for Governor is that the machine that worked for Coffin in the State Convention agreed to support Porter in 1896 for Governor.

To Increase Its Factory's Size.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 14.—The American Wringer Company to-day awarded the contract for the building of a large addition to its Woonsocket factory, which will make it the largest wringing machine manufactory in the world. It will be 440 by 60 feet and three stories high.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person as chambermaid; willing to do plain sewing; in private family; best city reference from last employer; no cards. Call, from 10 to 4, at 208 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Thoroughly competent, industrious; as chambermaid and assistant waitress; excellent city experience; references. Willing, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry, or as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. 690 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to place her first-class chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. S. H., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable Protestant girl in private family as chambermaid; willing to assist with children; well recommended. 214 East 42d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or assist with grown child; best references. Call, 10 and 2, at 152 West 87th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or assist with washing; four years' city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call all Monday morning at 334 West 88th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish woman as a chambermaid in a hotel; can furnish good reference from last place. P., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference; city or country. 412 West 42d St., care of Mrs. Welsh.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call, at present employer's, from 9 to 1, 334 West 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or wait on lady; willing and obliging. Martin, 207 East 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; personal references. 109 West 53d St., grocery store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good strong willing girl; call Wednesday. 312 East 70th St., Mullin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, in private family, as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; references. 226 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; good reference. 785 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid; first-class city reference. 317 East 24th St., Swenson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Plain Laundress.—Private family. 1 East 35th St., 10 to 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl, North of Ireland, as chambermaid, and to assist; personal reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable colored girl as chambermaid or do general housework; reference. G. Henderson, 421 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent Swedish girl; personal reference; American family. 303 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with washing; two years' best city references. 639 6th Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable German girl as chambermaid. 410 East 72d St., third floor, front. Schuhkuechy.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By experienced chambermaid; assist with waiting; in private family; best city reference. 210 East 65th St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; best city reference. 36 West 93d St., janitor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; best city references. L. J., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Five years' reference from present employer. Call, Thursday morning, at 12 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Willing and obliging; three years' reference; city or country. R., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in private family; willing to assist with waiting; best city references. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl; city or country; best references. 1,315 3d Av.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; good city reference. 113 West 53d St., Cortes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; best city reference. 410 West 50th St.; Hughes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and plain sewer. Present employer, 721 Park Av., private family.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly experienced; best city references. 134 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid, with good city references. 458 4th Av.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By thorough servant, having strictly temperate husband, the care of gentleman's house; very best city references; American Protestant. Box 265 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By young woman and brother care of house for Summer months; best city references. D. A. M., 327 East 36th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a reliable person to take charge of a private house for the Summer; best city references. 409 West 19th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady of ability, accustomed to good society, but depending on her own resources, as companion to a lady going abroad or to the country; good reader and linguist; musical; references. Genial, Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as competent cook, the other as competent waitress and chambermaid; willing and obliging; personal city references. Call at Clinton Market, 682 6th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands dinners, pastry; first-class baker; willing, obliging; first-class reference; no objection to country. E. K., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best personal references. 108 East 102d St., Phelan's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; four years' references from first-class city family; wages, $25 to $35. 121 East 77th St.; ring Hamilton's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two women; both first-class; thoroughly understand their work; best city reference; no objection to the country. 244 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best references; country preferred. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By good cook and plain laundress in private family; city or country; is willing and obliging; best reference. 304 East 38th St.; Murphy's bell.

COOK.—By girl as cook in an American family; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good personal reference. 306 East 66th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; country or city; country preferred; twelve years' reference. 241 East 55th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good plain cook and laundress; city or country; reference. 437 West 54th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; good reference. 208 East 25th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as good family cook; assist with washing if required; good reference. 304 East 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman; good cook; plain washing, housework; good city reference. 338 East 36th St., one flight.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all branches; city or country; good reference. 204 West 60th St., in care of Dunken.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat, reliable German Protestant as good cook and laundress. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; in a small private family; best city reference. 135 West 52d St.

COOK.—By careful, steady woman; first-class; city or country; best city reference. 342 East 36th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl, with best personal reference; no cards. 312 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of creams and desserts; good baker; private family. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl as a first-class cook and good baker; personal and city reference. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—In private family where kitchenmaid is kept; all kinds of cooking and baking; city reference. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook, and do coarse washing; personal city references. 118 East 63d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Protestant woman; city or country; city references. 223 West 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; city or country; moderate wages; good references. 983 6th Av., near 56th St.; ring Fitzsimons's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference. 322 East 37th St., ring one bell.

COOK.—By a respectable person in private family; do coarse washing; over ten years with last employer. 325 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; clean and careful; best of reference. C. M., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman to cook, wash and iron; good reference; city or country. 402 9th Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls (Danish) together as cook and chambermaid. Mrs. Anderson, 410 West 29th St., rear house.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Together in private family; references present employer; no objection to country. 14 West 47th St.

COOK.—By Protestant girl as first-class cook; city reference. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; no washing; best city reference. 208 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a very experienced person; very best of references. 7 East 61st St.

COOK.—By a refined North German as competent cook; city references. 404 7th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; makes fine French bread and rolls; is particularly neat in person and kitchen; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35 to $40; first-class personal city reference. M. A. W., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; is particularly neat in person and kitchen; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35 to $40; first-class personal city reference. M. A. W., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family; understands her business, baking, and pastry thoroughly; takes full charge of kitchen and marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35. M. L., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands all styles; French, English, and American cooking; in private family; takes full charge of kitchen; highest city reference from last employer. Annie, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Swede; thoroughly experienced; take full charge; dinners and luncheons in latest style; private families; kitchenmaid required; economical manners; first-class personal city reference. 243 East 32d St. Young.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman; an excellent private family cook, and to do plain washing; understands all kinds of soups, pastries; is competent; city references. C. K., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable middle-aged woman in a small private family to go in the country; understands cooking thoroughly; wages moderate; prefers a good home. Call, two days, at 161 East 22d St., over grocery store.

COOK.—By a young woman as good family cook; understands all kinds bread and biscuit making; soups and desserts of all kinds; good manager; with first-class city reference; city or country. C. H., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Scotchwoman as first-class cook in private family; will take full charge of kitchen; do marketing; good city reference, wages, $50. Mrs. Francefort, 640 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

COOK.—By first-class young English person; thoroughly understands her business; French and English cooking; wages, $35; kitchenmaid required; good references. 252 West 39th St.; Hemming's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Canadian girls, together; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; no objection to country. 144 East 43d St.

COOK.—By Protestant girl (30) as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her work; willing and obliging; good city reference. 751 6th Av., ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By reliable girl, a permanent place as cook; assist with rough washing; willing and obliging; personal references. 533 West 57th St., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going abroad wishes to find positions for two competent women—one as cook, other as chambermaid. 43 East 29th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly experienced; where kitchenmaid is kept; disengaged April 20; present employer can be seen. 150 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking; best city references from last employer. 325 West 43d St., Mrs. Haggerty's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; four years' best city reference; wages not less than $25. 121 East 77th St., Hamilton's bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as first-class plain cook; assist with washing; best references; city or country. 185 East 41st St., second floor.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By single English-woman, age 40, as cook and housekeeper for bachelor; wages, $40; best references. Advertiser, 312 East 41st St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; would do coarse washing; best city reference. 147 West 51st St., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By young woman; private family; understands good many branches of cooking; no objection to coarse washing; good city reference. 435 West 52d St., two flights, front.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant woman as plain cook and laundress in small American family of adults; city reference. 216 West 62d St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; excellent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city references; city or country. H. S., 213 East 25th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook and to assist with washing; good reference from last place. Call, from 10 to 1, 101 West 55th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—A lady would like to place an honest, obliging girl as good plain cook and to assist with washing. Present employer's, 19 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can make all kinds of desserts and willing to do coarse washing; best city reference. M. H., 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 1619 38th.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook in all branches; no objection to country; first-class references; willing, obliging. 227 West 67th St., Kirby's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference; wages, $30. 123 West 24th St., Bell 11.

COOK.—By a thorough cook and caterer; all kinds of ices; take entire charge; city or country; city reference. M. C., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By well recommended family cook. Call, Thursday morning, at present employer's, 12 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; good baker; first-class city reference. 203 West 41st St.

COOK, WASH, and IRON.—By an economical, neat German; good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as plain cook and laundress in small private family; good reference. 224 East 29th St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook and to assist with plain washing in private family; best reference. 169 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family. 218 West 61st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English; wages, $35 to $40. 312 East 41st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or cleaning in private family, by reliable woman, or take washing home; best city references. M. O., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, housecleaning. Ahrens, 100 East 89th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite fancy work; latest full skirts; a perfect fitter and designer in capes, tea gowns; remodeling; terms moderate; best city references. K. K., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; Paris system; guaranteed stylish and good fitting; also old dresses renewed; very reasonable in price; will call at ladies' homes for orders. Emelie Camille, 104 East 52d St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor's system; would like a few more customers by the day; makes ladies' and children's clothes; references. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Now disengaged; would work by day or week; expert cutter and fitter; the very latest fashions; moderate if frequently; reference. M. H. Box 383 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits stylishly made on shortest notice; latest Parisian designs; moderate prices; also competent person by day. Mlle. La Cosse, 205 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; to go out by day; good cutter and fitter; only first-class work. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, a few more engagements by day or at home; excellent fitter; best reference. 326 West 44th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make costumes from $8 to $14; waists, $5 to $7; best city reference. 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—A lady wishes to procure a position as governess or companion for a French lady; has been with her two years; highest recommendation. Mrs. F. B. Jennings, 86 Park Av.

GOVERNESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes to secure position for her governess, teaching German, English, and music, as governess or companion. 17 West 60th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a refined young German lady; willing to travel; best city references. G. C., 314 East 62d St.

GOVERNESS.—By a resident governess; permanent position; best of references. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her North German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend, and who can be seen on Wednesday at 13 West 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By North German; well educated; speaks little English. 57 West 51st St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced woman; willing to assist with up-stairs work if required; very competent; good reference from last place. Julia, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; competent in all her duties; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; good packer; take full charge of wardrobe; best reference. K. K., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By English Protestant as lady's maid or nurse for grown children; understands French and German; willing to travel; good references. J. C., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German Protestant; thoroughly experienced in the duties of maid; go to the country; can dress hair stylishly; best city reference. D., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in her duties; good packer, hairdresser; understands sewing; care of lady's wardrobe; best references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; understands her duties; has best city and Paris references. Y. Z., the French Home, 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French person; experienced; good seamstress; desires permanent situation. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; speaks English; thoroughly competent; neat sewer; best references. I. W., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as lady's maid with family going to Europe; good sailor; good packer and excellent seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, 605 Madison Av., from 9 to 12, this week.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid and thorough seamstress; best city reference. L. N., 260 West 25th St.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Age, 30; well-educated German, speaking English; take full charge of children; give German lessons; good seamstress; best reference; first-class family; country preferred. 206 East 34th St., second floor.

MAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to find a situation for her maid before May 23, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 1 to 2 and 5 to 6, Mrs. R., 121 Madison Av.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands duties of maid; all kinds of sewing; would assist in light housework; best city reference. Maid, 572 Lexington Av.; Brown's bell.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to growing children or assist in any way in family going to England or Ireland; very good sailor; personal reference. H. M. K., Caldwell, N. J.

MAID.—By North German; speaks French and English; to go abroad; experienced nursery governess; good sailor and packer; highest city reference. M., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend in every way; situation to travel preferred. 88 East 30th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German Protestant as maid and seamstress; best city references. Call, Tuesday, at 833 3d Av., care of Mrs. Stronz, top floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at present employer's, 24 West 39th St.; no cards.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Canadian maid; understands dressmaking; city references. F., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamber work; 5 years; reference. A. M., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By young woman as maid or housekeeper; can furnish good references from last place. Brogan, 270 West 128th St.

MAID.—By French maid to travel. L. N., 260 West 25th St.

MAID.—With lady going abroad; English; good reference. L. Clark, 815 East 52d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls, sisters, a place together, or would go separately; one as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; the other as waitress; five years' reference from last place; both willing to go to the country. 242 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress; would do a little chamberwork last of week; best personal city reference. 200 East 46th St.; ring Connelly's bell twice.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young woman as first-class laundress, and assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city reference. 203 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; first-class city reference. M. B., 209 West 36th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best family's reference; no objection to country. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; leaving on account of family going to Europe; best city reference. Call, two days, at 379 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best of city reference.

Keefe, 118 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference; no cards. 148 East 79th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress in private family; city reference. 790 9th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. 289 East 28th St., Bell 13.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; good city references. M. K., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress in a private family; city references. 227 East 28th St.; Crane's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress. Can be seen Thursday morning at present employer's, 12 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 156 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class, competent laundress; best city reference. 171 East 96th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; city reference. 404 East 29th St. J. G.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a middle-aged English Protestant woman; thoroughly experienced with both feeding; competent to take entire charge from birth; many years' city reference. 232 West 138th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young woman as infant's nurse; accustomed to take entire charge at night; understands sterilizing; best personal reference. 713 Columbus Av.; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; can take entire charge from birth; excellent city references; city or country. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. 62 West 43d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady would like to place a neat, desirable Protestant girl as infant's nurse. Present employer's, 19 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food. Apply, by letter or personally, at former employer's, from 10 to 3, A. G., 47 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy Frenchwoman as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; invaluable for sick or delicate baby; great many years' highest city references. Eugenie, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE or MAID.—A lady wants situation for a Frenchman's or German maid to young children, whom she can thoroughly recommend; good sewer. Call, to-day, 34 Park Av.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av., Kemp's bell.

NURSE.—By a young girl, North of Ireland Protestant, as nurse or wait on a lady; four years and four months' best reference. 414 West 50th St., ring Raimbird's bell.

NURSE.—By competent American woman to care for one or two children; city or country; best personal reference. M. M., 125 West 24th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By North German as nurse to one or two growing children; good seamstress; two and a half years' city references. M. A., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent (Protestant) person as nurse; to take charge of child two years old in Christian family only; wages $18. 136 East 24th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av.; Remp's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; country preferred; best reference. 223 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent woman as nurse to young children in first-class American family; highest reference. Care Owens, 253 West 68th St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse; thoroughly competent in her duties; to take care of one child from 2 years old; best city references. I. M., 221 West 34th St.

NURSE or GOVERNESS, SEAMSTRESS or waitress.—By neat German as nurse or governess, seamstress or waitress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; Protestant; best personal city references. M. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as nurse to young child; first-class city reference. 253 West 68th St., care of Owens.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse; good references and well recommended. Call, at last employer's, between 10 and 11, Z. B., 87 Park Av.

NURSE.—By a competent person; understands all kinds of food; best city reference. Call, two days, 85 West 54th St., third bell.

NURSE.—By competent colored girl as nurse; city references. Mamie Hunter, 241 West 124th St.

NURSE.—By a reliable young woman; well experienced with children; good references. 217 West 18th St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; best reference. Seen, two days, at 67 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care of children; best city reference. 101 East 40th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—First-class; willing to assist the butler in the dining room; no objections to any part of the country for the Summer; first-class city references. 232 East 70th St., second floor.

PARLORMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young girl as first-class parlormaid or maid to growing children; best city reference. L. W., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID.—By young woman as parlormaid in private family; best city references. 152 East 22d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent person as seamstress and maid; fluent French and German; willing to assist in light chamberwork; best city references. Alsuciene, 162 West 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a refined North German as seamstress or nursery governess; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; best references. O., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress or nursery governess; best references. O., 3 East 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable woman as seamstress and wait on grown children; best city references. W. N., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 92 Park Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID—DRESSMAKER.—By two young girls, sisters, in a private family; one excellent waitress or chambermaid; other first-class dressmaker; can cut and fit dresses; willing to assist with grown children or light chamberwork; both willing and obliging; best city reference. 229 East 88th St.; ring Wilson's bell.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as first-class waitress and the other as first-class chambermaid; to go together; city or country; in private family. Call, Wednesday, at 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent girl as waitress and chambermaid; first-class city reference; city or country. 450 West 54th St.; Kissane's bell.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; first-class city references. N. E., 1,558 3d Av.; fourth bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent girl as first-class waitress and parlormaid; understands her business; best city reference. 223 East 70th St.; McGuire's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as waitress in a private family; best of reference from last employer. 280 East 30th St.; no cards.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman, to take family washing home; first-class reference. 224 East 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG LADY (NORTH GERMAN) OF BEST society and finest culture will accept a Summer engagement in a family of high social standing; she is an accomplished artist in music, especially in singing, and speaks, besides the purest German, English, French, and Italian fluently; best references given and required. R., Box 15, advertisement office, 1,338 3d Av.

CASHIER.—By a young lady as cashier or saleslady in retail store; six years' reference from last employer. F. Powell, 50 East 117th St.

COURIER MAID.—Sixteen years' experience; disengaged until April 25; able to take entire charge of family anywhere; best possible references. K. Hasler, 1,225 Broadway, Cook's office.

KINDERGARTENER.—With Krauss-Boese diploma; experience, and best references. Dr. J. Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; best references. Competent, Box 209, 152 6th Av.

TO TRAVEL.—A young girl wishing to return to Europe in May, June, or July would like to hear of a family who would be glad of her service in the care of children or an invalid while crossing the ocean. Present employer's, 34 East 63d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a Frenchman and wife; man as first-class butler, understanding his duties thoroughly; wife, capable laundress; can clean and do up the finest garments; personal references. C. J., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed young man; thoroughly experienced in every respect; single; good appearance; excellent valet; willing and obliging; highest personal references. Thomas O'Connor, 347 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By French-Canadian; single-handed; best city references; has six years' city experience, and understands his duties; first-class butler. Philip, Box 269 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In single-handed place; by young Englishman; first-class city reference; thoroughly understands his business. W. H., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced man; tall, good appearance; 42; one year's excellent reference from present place; 14 years' London service. Doson, 743 6th Av.

BUTLER.—French; just disengaged; family going abroad; has best recommendations as to capacity, honesty, and good care of silver. L., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman; speaks little English; city or country; good references from Paris and last city place. Célestin, Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By reliable young man; thoroughly experienced; private; will make himself useful; willing and obliging; good city references. William, Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—A lady going to Europe would like to find places for her butler and second man; both well recommended. Call, Tuesday, after 2 P. M., at 430 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—French; sober, honest, willing; speaks little English; in private family; city or country; best references. Louis, care of Ardin, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER